

This Paper Consists of Two Sections—SECTION ONE, CIRCULATION Over 500,000 Sunday. Over 300,000 Daily.

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# DROP FIFTY BOMBS IN RAID ON PARIS

**BILLY SUNDAY  
SAVES 41,724,  
GETS \$51,136**

Winds Up 11 Weeks' Cam-  
paign in Philadelphia in  
Blaze of Glory.

60,000 LISTEN IN DAY.

## Billy Sunday's Campaign.

Weeks .....	11
Converts .....	41,724
Hours last day .....	60,000
Present at departure .....	25,000
Chair .....	1,800
Aids .....	1,000
Offering to Sunday .....	\$51,136

Philadelphia, Pa., March 21.—[Special.]—Billy Sunday ended his religious campaign here today in blaze of glory. Four times during the day the evangelist preached to audiences that overflowed the tabernacle. The total number of his hearers was 60,000.

Four times he called for converts and got an aggregate of 1,858 for the day. This number represents the actual number who signed converts' cards; it represents only a portion of those who hit the trail to shake his hand.

Converts 41,724.

The number of converts for the eleven weeks of the campaign is 41,724. So far as results go, the country has never seen anything like it. It not only beats Billy Sunday's record, but probably exceeds the record of every modern evangelist.

At the four services the audiences filled about \$2,000 into the collection plates, thinking it was their final gifts to the evangelist. The committee had announced that the day's offerings would go to Billy Sunday personally. But the evangelist would not have it so.

"Every cent you give today," he said, "goes to the poor of Philadelphia."

Sunday Gets Record Offering.

The committee acquiesced. Before he left the city, however, the committee turned over to the evangelist a draft for \$51,136, the result of the free will offering which Philadelphia gave to him. It is the largest offering he has received in any city.

So much for the figures. The tabernacle doors were closed today. The workers forgot the count in the whir and hubbub of the farewells and greetings that these 60,000 persons heaped upon the evangelist, who arrived in the city eighty days ago.

Each of the four audiences went wild today at his first appearance, and stubbornly refused to leave the tabernacle until the evangelist himself left the platform.

Carry Away Mementos.

Men and women pulled down signs from the tabernacle posts and carried them away. They scooped up big handfuls of sawdust from the shadow of the pulpit, filled their pockets and their handkerchiefs with it, and carried it home.

They took the tin cans which have gathered the tabernacle offerings. They tore the bunting and flags from the room, the flowers from the pulpit; they carried away everything loose that could serve as mementos of the campaign.

Tonight while 1,800 men in the choir sang "God Be with You Till We Meet Again," 1,000 ushers and doorkeepers and ushers and firemen, and others who have worked in the tabernacle day and night since Jan. 3, filed past the evangelist and gripped his hand until it was swollen and knotted at the joints.

**Elmhurst Enjoys  
Man Hunt Thrills,  
Hounds and All**

**Baying Dogs Ford Third  
Rail, Lope to Sus-  
pect's Home.**

**ANY ARRESTS? NOPE**

Winds Up 11 Weeks' Cam-  
paign in Philadelphia in  
Blaze of Glory.

60,000 LISTEN IN DAY.

**ITALY TAKES  
FINAL STEPS  
TO JOIN WAR**

**Passes Anti-Espionage  
and Anti-Contraband  
Laws; Foes Flee.**

GERMAN SPIES GALORE

**BULLETIN.**

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.)  
ROME, March 21.—The police have discovered that the telephone connecting the foreign office with the quirinal has been tapped by a German spy. Sensational developments are expected as a result of the discovery.

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.)

ROME, March 21.—What is believed by many persons in and out of official circles as the last step in Italy's war preparations was taken by the senate at 1:45 o'clock this morning when it passed the anti-espionage and anti-contraband laws.

Of the 147 members of the senate, only two opposed the passage.

Senator Mangiagalli said that the law was the last phase in the war preparations looking towards a realization of Italy's national aspirations, "from which even the earthquake did not deter us; hence this law is virtually a bugle call to summon the people to take up arms."

Senator Santini expressed confidence in the cabinet and alluded to the German contraband traffic and the action of Germany in furnishing rifles to the Tripolitan rebels.

Realizes the Responsibility.

Premier Salandra thanked the orators, but refrained from speaking of his future actions.

He assured the senate that he feels the responsibility resting upon him and hopes to deserve the confidence of the nation.

The law will be signed by the king and will be promulgated by royal decree tomorrow.

It is probable parliament will be adjourned on Monday, when the probability of the publication of military matters will be decreed by the government.

Many German Spies in Italy.

BERLIN, March 21.—No little chagrin has been imparted to German officials by what is now called the overseas action of the Charlottenburg police in compelling Mrs. Nona M'Adoo Foster, sister of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, to hand over to them \$725 in gold under threat of searching her apartment and seizing the coins.

Part of the Italian police force have been detailed to keep under surveillance Germans who recently have entered Italy under what are considered suspicious circumstances.

Show of Force Aid to Diplomacy.

The Giornale d'Italia publishes an interview with Gen. Francesco Pistoja, deputy from Cremona, who said:

"Now the moment has come to gather an army on the frontier in full war efficiency and strategically displayed, which would require a fortnight. Even admitting that concessions may be offered if the country is ready to strike hard, it will raise diplomacy the whip hand."

Troops for Emergency.

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.)  
GENOA, via Rome, March 21.—A national committee is organizing a volunteer corps of 1,000,000 who are exempted from military service and 500,000 lads of 18, or just under the military age, who are being inducted rapidly in target practice, in preparation for emergencies. The committee has appealed to the government of Italy for collaboration.

Austrian Censor at Work.

VENICE, via London, March 21.—The Austrian censor has forbidden the newspapers to make any comment on relations between Italy and Austria.

The press bureau of the foreign office has admonished the journalists to refrain from dealing with the subject.

Consequently Austrian subjects are said to be completely in the dark regarding the international situation.

Italy After U. S. Coal.

CARDIFF, via London, March 21.—The Italian government has chartered a large number of British and other vessels to transport coal from the United States to Italy. It is said this step was due to the difficulty of obtaining supplies of Welsh coal.

There was a great demonstration when Billy Sunday left town tonight. About 20,000 persons went to the railroad station and sang hymns until the evangelist departed.

Arrived.

ST. PAUL.....New York

AMSTERDAM.....New York

DOMINION.....Philadelphia

Port.

Seized.

HAWAIIAN.....New York

Arrived.

Port.

explode. The damage done was unimportant. Seven or eight persons were injured, but only one seriously.

**ONE ZEPPELIN IS DAMAGED.**

The different stations for anti-aircraft defense opened fire upon the Zeppelins, which were constantly kept illuminated by searchlights. One appeared to have been hit. The aeroplane squadron took part in the action, but mist hampered pursuit.

Summing up, the Zeppelin raid on Paris was a complete failure. It only served to demonstrate how well the defensive arrangements work. The population was calm.

On their way back, the Zeppelins dropped a dozen incendiary or explosive bombs on Compiegne, doing only unimportant damage.

Three bombs were dropped on Ribeauville and Dresdincourt, to the north of Compiegne, without result.

**WARNING SENT FROM EAST.**

The Germans failed in their purpose of surprising the aerial defenders of the city. No bombs apparently were dropped on the villages passed by the raiders on their voyage toward Paris, but the buzzing of the motors gave notice the giant balloons were passing overhead and the warning was passed to the capital.

A sentinel at Compiegne, sixty miles north of Paris, caught the first glimpse of the Zeppelins. They were pale shapes in the sky, moving swiftly in the direction of Paris. This was at 12:45 in the morning.

He and a fellow guardman called the lieutenant, and within five minutes every post in entrenched Paris had been notified by military telephone of the coming attack.

**All Lights Turned Out.**

The Paris firemen, according to a pre-arranged plan, were in the streets a few moments later, the department motors driving headlong through the quiet streets, with trumpets giving forth loud signals, prearranged and known to the public, warning them that the attack was started.

The police notified the electric power stations and gas reservoirs to turn off the lights. Soon the whole city was in darkness and gunners were at their posts in the forts and on the high buildings throughout the city.

Searchlights were turned on the clouds to detect the appearance of the Zeppelins, the anti-airship guns were made ready for action, and the aviators guarding the city mounted into the air.

**People Rush to Watch.**

The sounding of the trumpets, the buzzing of the aeroplane guards, and the searchlights flashing from the vicinity of the Eiffel tower to the heights of Montmartre caused the keenest interest and excitement among the population, but there was no panic.

Thousands strained their eyes in an effort to catch a glimpse of the invaders, which many claimed to have seen moving swiftly in the vicinity of the Madeleine, or to watch the work of French airmen.

Balconies and the roofs of houses in Passe and other quarters were used as vantage points by the curious, while many of the more timid sought refuge in cellars or other places of safety, where they remained until sure all danger was past.

**Zeppelins Come Into Sight.**

The distinct sound of exploding bombs came nearer and then reports were received of the explosion of bombs in the Batinogno quarter and in the Rue Dulong and Des Dames.

The great lights searching the sky then brought faintly into view the pen-like dirigibles. They were seen in the Etoile quarter and they occasionally flashed their searchlights earthward, doubtless to steer their course, as they curved their flight above Mont Valerien, St. Cloud, Neuilly, Batinogno, and Chilly.

They were greeted with the rifle of machine guns and the booming of mortars designed for use against attacks of this nature.

The Zeppelins traveled at a great height,

estimated at more than a mile. This and the light haze in the upper air levels enabled the raiders to avoid most of the fire directed against them.

**Women Have Narrow Escape.**

Two women living in the Rue Pocard at Lavallois-Perret, whose husbands are at the front, were awakened by an incendiary bomb dropped through the roof. The chemicals which the missile contained burst into flames, but the women escaped unharmed.

Ten persons living in a little one story house in the Place Courcelles, also in Lavallois-Perret, had narrow escapes when a bomb wrecked the building. Two youths who fell into the cellar were covered with debris, but they were merely bruised when dug out. No one else in the house was hurt.

Another bomb, which fell on a house in the Rue des Dames, in Paris, merely dented the zinc roof.

For an hour after the Zeppelins were clear of Paris, the gunnery of the fortifications and the defense works far outside the city could be heard. French aeroplanes, carrying their distinctive lights, passed swiftly overhead in the direction of the fleeing raiders.

At 4:30 o'clock the frenzied went through the streets trumpeting the signal that all danger was passed and the lights of the city were turned on again.

**Night Attack on Calais.**

It was a quarter hour after midnight this morning that the night guard at Calais caught sight of a Zeppelin approaching from the direction of sea. The Zeppelin soon was lighted by the new and powerful searchlight that had just been installed at Calais.

The guns of the forts around the town opened fire. Seeing that he was discovered and unwilling to face so warm and well prepared a reception, the Zeppelin's pilot did not pursue a course towards the center of town and soon disappeared over the horizon.

The destroyers at sea took up the attack on the dirigible, but the effect of their fire could not be gauged, although there is no account that they succeeded in making at least one hit. The Zeppelin, which dropped a few bombs, also released a number of threatening proclamations promising to return and destroy the town.

**Report Made by Germans.**

BERLIN, March 21.—An official statement issued today by the war office follows:

"To make more impressive our reply to the misdeeds of two French aviators in the open Alsatian town of Schlettstadt, some heavy bombs were dropped by German airships last night on the fortresses and the railroad junction at Compiegne."

"Southeast of Ypres the British aeroplane was shot down and the aviators taken prisoners."

**SERBIAN ARTILLERY WINS DUELS WITH AUSTRIANS.**

Nish Report Tells of Renewed Activity on Part of Franz Josef's Army at Various Points.

LONDON, March 21.—Resumption of military operations by Austria against Serbia is indicated in a message from Nish, received here today by the Serbian legation.

An artillery duel near Belgrade on the morning of March 16, the telegram says, was won by superiority over that of the enemy, whose fire was devoid of result, although artillery of heavy caliber was used.

"Our artillery destroyed numerous boats gathered at Port Afadakale near Prechava and sank a pontoon bridge at Orchava.

"The precision of our fire soon silenced the enemy in a slight artillery duel near Smederevo."

**CANADIANS' COLONEL SLAIN.**

Francis Douglas Farquhar, Commander of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and late military secretary to the Duke of Connaught, governor general of Canada, has been killed in action at the front.

Ottawa, Ont., March 21.—Col. Francis Douglas Farquhar, D. S. O., commander of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and late military secretary to the Duke of Connaught, governor general of Canada, has been killed in action at the front.

## GUNFIRE CRAZED 300 GERMANS AT NEUVE CHAPELLE

Sent to Asylum at Aix-la-Chapelle; Bitter Clash at St. Eloi Is Described.

**BULLETIN.**

LONDON, March 21.—Driven insane by British artillery fire which mowed down their comrades, 300 German infantrymen were moved to an asylum near Aix-la-Chapelle after the battle of Neuve Chapelle, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph company.

An unnamed German officer is quoted as saying that the casualties equalled those of Waterloo.

LONDON, March 21.—Fighting qualities of the British soldier again were demonstrated in the battle at St. Eloi, although it was of comparative unimportance, since it left the situation much as it was before, according to an account of the fighting given by a British eyewitness and made public this afternoon by the press bureau.

St. Eloi is considered to have some strategic importance because it lies at the junction of two main roads, one from Ypres to Armentieres and the other from Ypres to Warnezon.

**British Lines Pushed Back.**

"On the evening of the 14th," says the eyewitness, "after an extremely heavy artillery fire directed against our trenches along the eastern and southern sectors, the Germans endeavored to attack, but were repulsed as far as the latter sector was concerned, for the trenches had been blown in and were absolutely untenable."

"To the east of the village, however, our infantry made a most determined stand. Their fire was so steady and well directed that the losses among the assailants were terrible, our men sticking to their posts until the last—in fact, until they were overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers."

**German Official Statement.**

BERLIN, March 21.—An official statement issued by the army headquarters says:

"Two French attempts failed to dislodge the Germans from a position taken on March 19 on the southern slope of the Lorette hills."

"We recovered a French observation post on the Soissons cathedral protected by a Red Cross flag. We fired upon the post and destroyed it."

"North of Bapaume in the Champagne the Germans successfully advanced. Sappers destroyed several French trenches, taking prisoner there one officer and 290 un wounded French."

"A position on the height of Reich Ackerkopf, gallantly defended by two battalions of Alpine chasseurs, was taken by our troops this afternoon. The French suffered very heavy losses, leaving three officers, 220 men, three machine guns, and one mine thrower in the hands of the Germans. French counter attacks were repulsed."

**British Casualties.**

"The Germans then rushed supports to the trenches and also to a mound which they had captured."

"Following up their success they penetrated into the village itself. They were not allowed to remain long in undisputed possession of it, however."

"Our first counter attack took place at 2:30 a. m. on the 19th and was only partly successful, the enemy retaining possession of St. Eloi and some breastworks and trenches."

"By another effort made nearly two hours later, succeeded in driving the Germans completely out of the village and in recapturing all the trenches which had not been destroyed. The mound, however, remained in the hands of the Germans, although it was subjected to so heavy a fire that little use could be made of it."

**Battle of St. Eloi Fierce One.**

"The fighting in St. Eloi itself was of the fiercest description. Upon gaining the place, the Germans erected barricades across the streets defended by machine guns. These had to be stormed one by one, our men coming out time after time regardless of the losses, until the village had been cleared of the enemy."

"When morning dawned a search was carried on among the houses for wounded, and on this occasion the Germans displayed a humanity which, unfortunately, they do not always show, for they refrained from firing on our bearer parties, who were engaged in carrying away the injured, without a close range."

"During the day of the 19th the Germans made a last effort to recover their ground by assault. Presumably it was not intended to be more than a forlorn hope, for not more than 200 men took part in the attack. Few can have escaped scot-free, since a comparatively large

## Bavarian Heir Badly Wounded, Report.



CROWN PRINCE RUPPRECHT OF BAVARIA

LONDON, March 22, 2:26 a. m.—Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has been wounded by a shell, according to the Daily Telegraph's Boulogne correspondent.

Rupprecht of Bavaria is the eldest son of King Ludwig. He was born in 1869.

During the war he has been prominent in many of the battles on the western front.

Last August he was reported to have captured 10,000 French troops and many guns

in the fighting in the Vosges and to have

helped to end an attack from Nancy and the south.

Later he was said to be directing the operations against Antwerp, and still

had been said to have been wounded.

number of bodies afterwards was counted

in front of our trenches.

"Prisoners captured during this fighting said the German losses were heavy, the supports especially suffering severely from our shell fire, while our bombardment during the previous days had done much damage to their trenches.

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"To the east of the village, however, our infantry made a most determined stand. Their fire was so steady and well directed that the losses among the assailants were terrible, our men sticking to their posts until the last—in fact, until they were overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers."

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## FRENCH TROOPS LOSE POSITIONS IN THE VOSGES

Paris Statement Admits Two Points of Advantage Were Captured by Germans.

HOPE FOR OBEDIENCE.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—"If this appears to have no effect, I shall have to consider steps that will have to be taken to insure what is required at Liverpool being done," is the declaration made by Lord Kitchener in a letter which he has personally handed to James Sexton, secretary of the Dockers' union.

Lord Kitchener, who spent the week end inspecting the Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham battalions of his new army, expressed surprise in his letter that "there is a section among the Liverpool dockers who still refuse to work overtime during the week end and on Saturday."

"I feel sure," he says, "that these men

can hardly realize that their action in thus congesting the docks and delaying munitions of war and food required by the army at the front is having a very serious and dangerous effect, and must be stopped."

## LEVEL TURKFORTS AT ANY COST PLAN OF ALLIED FLEET

Will Renew Dardanelles Battle  
When the Weather Permits;  
Praise for the French.

[TELEGRAM TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]  
LONDON, March 21.—Despite the heavy naval loss to the Anglo-French fleet in the Dardanelles on Thursday, the bombardment of the Turkish forts will be resumed as soon as weather conditions permit.

High winds, which caused a heavy sea, prevented the warships from attacking the fortifications today and made reconnaissance by aeroplanes impossible.

The admiral's statement says that damage done to the forts has not been ascertained, but dispatches from Athens yesterday insisted that three of the larger guns along the narrows had been partially dismantled.

Reports from Constantinople insist that the allied fleet did no damage worth mentioning. Only the admission that one long range gun was damaged and twenty sailors killed is made.

British Naval Report.

The admiral tonight made the following Dardanelles announcement:

"Under the circumstances, the interrupted operations in the Dardanelles and aerial reconnaissances have not been possible, the amount of damage done to the forts by the bombardment of Thursday cannot be ascertained."

"No great expectation should, however, be based on this, as owing to the losses caused by drifting mines, the attack was not pressed to its conclusions as that date."

"The power of the fleet to dominate the fortresses by superiority of fire seems to be established. Various other means and methods will have to be employed, but nothing has happened which justifies the belief that the cost of the undertaking will exceed what has always been expected and provided for."

"The British casualties in the personnel are sixty-one killed, wounded, and missing."

"Admiral de Robeck has telegraphed to the admiralty as follows: 'I desire to bring to the notice of your lordships the splendid behavior of the French squadron. Their heavy loss leaves them quite exhausted. They were led into close action by Rear Admiral Guigras with the greatest gallantry.'"

Allies Will Resume Attack.

PARIS, March 21.—Admirals of the allied fleet, who conferred aboard the French flagship Suffren Friday, regarding their future course in attempting to force a passage of the Dardanelles, are believed to have decided unanimously to renew soon the general attack, as a result of the latest news from the French agency.

The French battleship Gauloise, the dispatch boat, which was badly damaged during the water line by shells from the Turkish forts, is anchored in deep water of Mavris Island, while its sister ship the Charlemagne, is standing by to offer assistance if it is needed.

Tells of Bouvet Sinking.

The Paris correspondent obtained from a member of the Bouvet the following story of the sinking of the French battleship:

"The Bouvet advanced at full speed into the Narrows. We bombarded Fort Hamid, whose batteries responded vigorously. The Turkish shells at first were poorly aimed, but they soon determined the correct range. Shells burst on the Bouvet and on all sides of it, causing serious damage."

"My station was under the bridge of the commandant, who had just given orders to change our course when I heard a terrible noise. It was the explosion of the powder magazine."

"Immediately the Bouvet commenced to list heavily, and many of its crew were swallowed up by the rush of waters. The boat kept up an unceasing fire against the ship, although it was sinking. I was saved by an English boat."

Ossowetz Still Under Fire.

The German bombardment of Ossowetz is continued much longer than was expected by the Russian military authorities.

Our oxfords are made so beautiful that they will please every wearer—woman or man—but we do not sacrifice any comfort. They have the same built-in lamb's wool insole which has made the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Sole Shoe so famous for ease of walking.

May We Fit You Today?

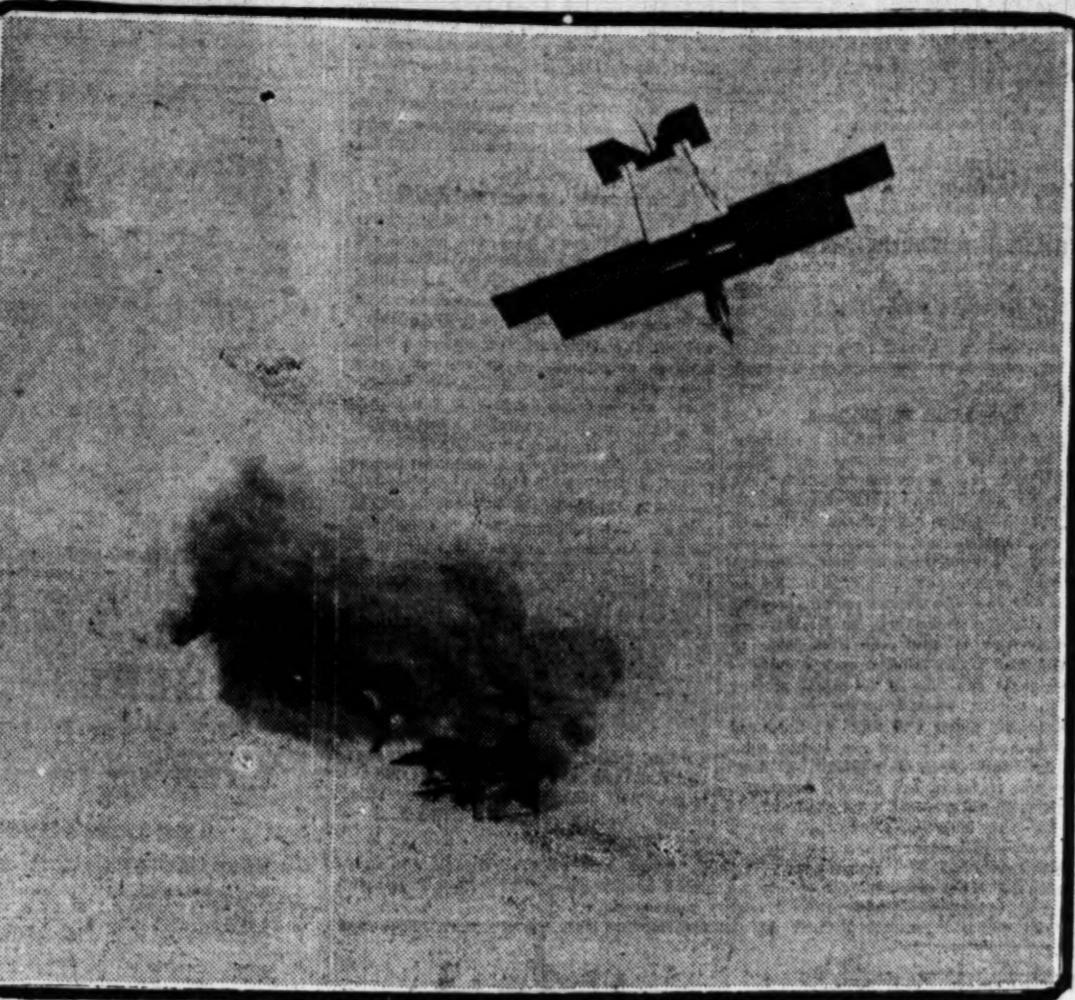
All Dr. A. Reed's Oxfords  
Fitted by Experts

For Men For Women  
\$5.50 to \$7.00 \$5.00 to \$6.00

Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoe Co.

9 East Adams St., Between State and Wabash

## Playing War—with Fatal Results.



DEATHS CUE IN AVIATOR-STITES TRAGEDY

This remarkable photograph of the aviation tragedy in which Frank A. Stites lost his life on Tuesday at Universal City was caught by Photographer U. K. Whipple on the second of the explosion of the dummy machine below. The aviator's hand is shown free from his levers. A few seconds later he struck the earth.

The dummy machine containing several bombs was flying at 10,000 feet when it was exploded to wreck his assailant's machine by firing at and exploding the bombs. This he did, but the concussion of the explosion proved too great and Stites' machine

crashed to the ground, and Stites was instantly killed.

Stites was a Los Angelesian and had been flying since 1911. He used a machine made by himself and many people said he was overwhelmed by the death of Lincoln Beachey, who had taken great interest in him, which occurred two days before at San Francisco.

He had made many flights in the pleasure places about Los Angeles, with a record of many accidents survived. For several weeks he had belonged to the Universal staff of players and had been taking part in pictures.

## WEAK SPOTS IN GERMAN FRONT

Capture of Memel Has Good  
Moral Effect; Push Ni-  
men Foe Back 20 Miles.

PETROGRAD, March 21.—The capture of Memel by the Russians, after an impetuous charge and much street fighting, is regarded as extremely important because of its moral effect and because it seems to prove that the Germans, when concentrating upon any point, are compelled to leave other portions of their frontier open to penetration.

The retreat of the German garrison from Memel is endangered by another Russian column advancing from Taurrogen to Tilsit which appears likely to cut off the German's progress southward.

Push Germans Back 20 Miles.

Of more importance than the occupation of Memel is the Russian activity on the left bank of the Niemen, where the net results of recent engagements have been to clear German invaders from Russian territory from the general region of Seinai, Koplisovo on the Grodno-Suwalki road.

The last two days have seen the Germans forced back twenty miles to the west from the Niemen.

Activity in the vicinity of the Niemen continued and an important engagement occurred yesterday ten miles south of Myszynevo, on the road to Ostrolensk.

Here the Germans undertook an attack in three columns from the Myszynevo side, but the assault ended in a defeat for them.

Ossowetz Still Under Fire.

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May We Fit You Today?

All Dr. A. Reed's Oxfords  
Fitted by Experts

For Men For Women  
\$5.50 to \$7.00 \$5.00 to \$6.00

Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoe Co.

9 East Adams St., Between State and Wabash

## WILSON DEMANDS RIGHT OF TRADE WITH NEUTRALS

Second Protest on Allies' Block-  
ade Ready to Be Submitted  
to Cabinet Tuesday.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.  
Washington, D. C., March 21.—[Special.]—The draft of the American protest against the unprecedented blockading operations proclaimed by Great Britain and France has been practically completed. President Wilson will submit the perfected text to the cabinet on Tuesday.

The protest gives full recognition to the necessity of modifying the familiar regulations concerning rights of neutrals, with which submarine could destroy naval forces patrolling an enemy coast, but contends that the "modifications" adopted by the allies are so sweeping as to destroy all semblance of the blockading operations sanctioned by international law.

Avoids Guaranty of Law.

The course pursued by the allies, the protest makes it extremely difficult for neutrals to rely upon the guarantees of international law, safeguarding the rights of legitimate commerce. Although the more informal communications from the allies, as of the British cabinet, Germany as a blockader, the British cabinet, in council studiously avoid such declaration, thus giving rise to doubts that neutrals can be guided by any of the rules of the blockade.

If a blockade is intended, neutrals, it is argued, should be given some definite idea of the location of the blockading forces.

So far the allies have referred to the area of operations indefinitely as "European waters, including the Mediterranean and the North Sea." The protest, however, makes it clear that the British cabinet, in council, has decided to have the war office tonight issue the following official communication:

"From the middle Niemen the Russian advance continues successfully."

"All the enemy's attacks in the direction of Usozok and Muknace have been repulsed."

"Near Przemysl there was energetic firing. On the western front here, the Russians captured the village of Krasnianski. All around the fortress the garrison has been driven from the lines of its fortifications."

More British Officers Slayed.

LONDON, March 21.—A casualty list issued by the war office, dated March 17, contains the names of 100 British officers killed or wounded in the field or died of wounds and of thirty-two others wounded or missing, bringing the total for the week from March 10 to 17 up to 205 killed and 427 wounded.

Walsh Opposed to Order.

The president was also advised by Senator Walsh of Montana, an authority on

## ROBERTSON NAMED CHIEF OF BRITISH GENERAL STAFF.

Succeeded Maj. Gen. Murray, Who  
Has Been Mentioned in Dispatches  
—Cause of Change Mystery.

LONDON, March 22, 2:30 a. m.—Maj.

Gen. Sir William R. Robertson has been appointed chief of the general staff, to succeed Maj. Gen. Sir A. J. Murray.

No mention is made as to why Maj. Gen. Murray is to be succeeded by Maj. Gen. Robertson. Gen. Murray had been chief of the general staff since 1914 and twice during the present war has been mentioned in dispatches by Field Marshal French.

Maj. Gen. Robertson was formerly commander of the First infantry division and director of military training at the war office. He was born in 1860.

Walsh Opposed to Order.

The president drafted the protest in collaboration with Counselor Lansing of the state department and Chandler Anderson, specially retained to advise the administration on questions arising from the European war. Mr. Wilson put in several hours today studying the notes of protest against the blockade addressed to Great Britain by Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

Walsh Opposed to Order.

The president was also advised by Senator Walsh of Montana, an authority on

## MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY ANNEX-The Store for Men



A Model for Middle  
Aged Men Inclined  
Toward Stoutness.  
It is one of the many

## FIELD STANDARD SUITS

AT \$25.00

Cut in at the Waist. Cut Away  
at the Front to Minimize Portly  
Lines.

Even the largest sizes have this  
trim waist-fitted effect. This  
jauntiness is increased by the soft  
front rolling to the second button.

### Other Details:

Medium width lapel. Coat full lined with  
mohair serge or alpaca. Fabrics:  
Unfinished worsted, clear fin-  
ished worsted, flannel and tweed.

This is the complete  
Men's Outfitting Center  
—Clothing, Haber-  
dashery and Shoes;  
Motor and Sport-  
ing Acces-  
sories.

international law. The senator favors vigorous opposition to the course being pursued by the allies. Commenting on the situation which he had just discussed with the president, Senator Walsh said:

"Of course England has a right to blockade German ports. Disastrous as such a course may be to our commerce or that of any other neutral nation, the right to resort to that expedient under the rules of international law is unquestionable. She has, however, resorted to herself, studiously avoided proclaiming a blockade in express terms, that is, the effect of the decree. She may, by making the blockade effective, prevent all commercial intercourse with Germany. Any of our ships attempting to run the blockade will be subject to seizure. Thus far no exception can be taken to the decree."

"But it goes far beyond a proclamation of a blockade of German ports. While a blockade of its country, it has the right to blockade the ports of any other nation. It has no right to blockade the ports of a neutral nation. Despite the blockade our ships may clear with Holland, and her ships may clear for our ports."

Right to Ship to Holland.

If a ship, which is a neutral carrier, goes into a port which is blockaded, the doctrine of a "continuing voyage" may be applied and its cargo seized. If knowledge of the enemy destination is brought home to the master of the ship, it, too, may be confiscated. But under the law of nations any non-contraband goods may be carried into Holland, though destined for Germany, and goods of any character or origin may be carried from Holland for this or any other neutral country.

"If this order in council stands and is enforced as it reads, there are no neutral nations. They are all vassals of Great Britain, by virtue of her superior sea power."

## GREECE AGAIN TOPPLING ON BRINK OF WORLD WAR.

Leaning Toward Allies and Marine  
Minister Predicts "More Active  
Attitude."

LONDON, March 21.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company from Athens says:

"Following a cabinet meeting held Saturday night, today's newspapers, which are inclined to support the new cabinet, say a more pronounced policy for favoring the triple entente powers is probable, although in the event of adopting that course Greece would obtain all the guarantees that are considered necessary."

"At the conclusion of the cabinet council, Mr. Stratos, the minister of marine, told one journal that the general situation presented a marked improvement, adding: 'The impression obtains that we are gravitating toward a more active attitude, surrounded by all guarantees and advantages.'

A strong objection also is voiced to the

proclaimed intention to punish at some subsequent time any ship found to have evaded the control of cruisers maintaining the blockade.

The president drafted the protest in collaboration with Counselor Lansing of the state department and Chandler Anderson, specially retained to advise the administration on questions arising from the European war. Mr. Wilson put in several hours today studying the notes of protest against the blockade addressed to Great Britain by Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

Walsh Opposed to Order.

The president was also advised by Senator

## ENGLISH WOMEN SEEK JOBS TO PERMIT MEN TO GO TO WAR

Seven Thousand Willing to Take  
Up Labor of Sterner Sex That  
Army May Be Augmented.

LONDON, March 21.—More than 7,000 women, representing all classes of society, already have responded to the government's appeal for female workers to take the places of men in business and industry in order that more recruits may be provided for Lord Kitchener's great army.

The offices of the Central Labor exchange were besieged by women Saturday. The majority of them were from the well to do middle class.

An outstanding feature was the willingness of the applicants to take up the line of work for which they were considered by the officials to be best fitted.

An official of the labor exchange said it probably would be found advisable to shift women from one position to another in order to find the post for which they are best qualified.

FRENCH PRINCE WAR VICTIM.

Lieut. Ernest D'Arberg Tenth of  
Aristocracy to Fall on Field  
of Battle.

PARIS, March 21.—Prince Ernest D'Arberg, a lieutenant in the Thirty-second

regiment of French cavalry, has been

worn one of them. In fabric and

in every minute detail of work-

manship they are perfect.

## Confirmation Suits

\$7.50  
with  
Two Pairs  
of Trousers

Blue Serge  
Lined  
Throughout  
Patch P

## COLD AND MISERY ENCOUNTERED ON TRIP TO LOWICZ

James O'Donnell Bennett Tells  
of Start in Auto from  
Posen for Russia.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT  
(War Correspondent of The Tribune.)  
Copyright, 1915, by The Chicago Tribune.  
SECOND ARTICLE.

LOWICZ, Russia, Feb. 18.—You would best put on all you have for the ride we are going to take today.

Even then you will be cold.

All you have, if your equipment is right, should include two suits of woolen underwear and two pairs of stockings, and you will make no mistake if you put on both shirts and the four stockings; a woollen belt, a heavy fur cap, a heavy fur coat, thick riding breeches reinforced with leather, a woollen sweater, a well padded jacket, either lined with chamois skin or going over a chamois skin waistcoat; leather leggings, a long overcoat, fur-lined and fur collared; fur lined gloves, which will strap over the overcoat sleeve—this last, as you will discover in the first twenty miles, is very important; a close fitting, for lined hood of black leather and fur, and a heavy fur coat to wear and don't forget the leather face piece that buttons across it, and a cloak of thin rubber—so thin that when you are not wearing it, it can be carried in a coat pocket.

Not because of dust, but because the eyes must be protected from wind and snow, you must have motor goggles, and be sure to get a pair provided with the new kind of tough glass that will not shatter when it strikes a stone or a sharp edge.

What with the knapsack you must take on these trips, a rug is going to be bothersome to carry in case you have any marching to do, but in the auto it will be worth all the trouble it may cost. The most trying part of these 100 and 200 mile jaunts is the misery from cold feet.

### Eleven Hour Trip.

Eleven hours of pretty steady wretchedness are ahead of us—hours of surpassing interest, and of large pictorial value too, if you are interested in the wayside and country scenes of Poland. The Teutonic struggle to keep Russia from sweeping into the fairest provinces of eastern Germany—the supreme Teutonic struggle against the Slavs since the Teutonic Knights of St. Mary were overthrown by Poles and Tatars at Tannenberg 505 years ago last July.

Before we go back to Posen we shall visit that same battlefield of Tannenberg, where the last August Teutons and Slavs met again, but with results profound otherwise.

From Posen, from the ancient Polish capital of Posen, we are going to the ancient Polish-Russian town of Lowicz, where, as we lie shivering in quarters without a pane of glass in the windows, we shall hear the Austrian 30 centimeter guns roaring all night long at Bialowice, ten miles away, and Bialowice is less than forty miles from Warsaw.

### To Cover 140 Miles.

Going by the highest roads we shall go, our ride will cover between 120 and 140 miles. In ordinary times and in ordinary weather an auto would easily do the distance in five hours. Now, the time being troubled and pregnant with delays, we shall be eleven hours on the road.

Leaving Posen at 7 in the morning, we shall be lucky enough to reach Lowicz at 6 in the evening. To eat and quarter for some food before it is dark, that is, barring accidents. The roads are shocking, and accidents are probable.

On the way we shall pass through the important Polish-Russian towns of—

### Kolo, Kromewie, Kielowa, Kutno.

Important Polish-Russian towns—each of strangers about them; green and gold domes that belly out on the middle in the Russian manner, staring white chuches with frescoes in red and green and gold in the outer walls and squat cottages of stone and plaster painted a bright blue.

### hints of Russia.

Hints of Russia, too, in the tall astrakhan capes of the farmers plowing their long haw wagons through the deer reefs, and in the long, black gowns of the Polish and Russian Jews standing in the doorways of their dark shops, their arms folded and they peering furtively out at the pageant of conquest rolling steadily by all day and every day.

We shall run them in market squares where brass samovars, resting on boards laid over trivets, are sending up faint wreaths of blue smoke. In one village square I counted forty, tended by short legged, broad backed Polish and Russian women and patronized by beaming German soldiers who paid pennings for cups of steaming tea that, if not much as to taste, is at least warming, and therefore a blessing.

For hours upon hours we shall go plowing through regions as silent as the desert, the black, motionless arms of windmills standing stark against the gray sky; gaunt crosses, garlanded with wreaths of oak leaves, rising by the roadside, and wan blue and white statues of the Virgin Mary, the Queen of the Angels. Sometimes the snow has drifted over the naked body of the child in her arms, making a pious coverlet for the body; and all over the scene blackbirds, wheeling in leisurely circles. They seek the carriageway of war.

### Stricken by War.

We shall see ruin, grime, and wretchedness among the native population of this doubly stricken region—stricken by war and stricken by ignorance and we shall see no generous activity on the part of the invader.

By the time we have got little more than half the way to Lowicz we shall find every town more or less shot to pieces; sometimes only on its outskirts, sometimes the very vitals of it torn asunder by bombardment—churches unrooted, inns with only two walls standing, houses with only the outer shell remaining, marking the place where families used to gather round the fire. Somewhere before Kielowa this begins, and after Kielowa every town and village straight on to Bialowice is this way—dozens of them, I should say. And yet in none is the destruction by any means total. Always something and often much has survived houses, and the few that remain amid the wreckage life resumes, and the people go about their tasks, and dark-eyed children play shrilly in the snow.

We shall pass thousands of brown coated prisoners, being marched into Germany five abreast in columns a mile long—maw, ineradicable looking men; no nor-

## Eastern Battle Line in Poland.



for lies the secret of the cold, a curious and most damnable cold, that strikes to the vitals. Every tree on the wide plain

stiched to frost against the sad sky. Fifteen minutes after the start we look at your coat and discover that the frost has turned it white. The cold is as clammy as death. In America I never felt anything just like it. It makes kilometers seem leagues, and the strange part is that the roofs on the stone cottages are covered with bright green moss and the roads are for long stretches quite smooth. An officer tells you, that on some days it is impossible to move the heavy guns.

The fact remains that though you may be colder in your life you will never feel any colder. But about the time you think you can't bear another hour of it you find you can. That is one of the compensations of this amateur soldiering. So many things suddenly become endurable—like sausages and black bread for breakfast.

Any way, having been fried in Belgium in August and frozen in Russia in January and February, I have got so I merely turn the other side now and wonder rather an impersonal way what the elements will do to me next.

Another family from Posen comes leaping at us on the way while a sea loom out of the fog, and sometimes the atmosphere is so thick that these returning autos are almost upon you before you know it.

In this wild Lowicz ride there were escapes that I shudder to remember. Once when we were far beyond the German frontier we rushed up a high hill and cleared the brow of it at a swift pace. Just over the brow half a dozen Germans had been held up for a night, and they blocked the road as effectively as overturned carts used to in a Paris uprising.

### Danger of Smashup.

Every man in our car took a short breath and made his mind ready for the smashup, which was to be expected. What was neither started nor frightened. What he did however never precisely learned, but he must have wrenches his onrushing car

into a sharp turn, for the next thing we know the car, right side up and everybody at your coat and discover that the frost has turned it white. The cold is as clammy as death. In America I never felt anything just like it. It makes kilometers seem leagues, and the strange part is that the roofs on the stone cottages are covered with bright green moss and the roads are for long stretches quite smooth. An officer tells you, that on some days it is impossible to move the heavy guns.

He was acquitted of murder on the grounds that the provocation was so terrible that he was temporarily insane. Since the war broke out he has served with desperate valor, and has won the Iron Cross of both classes.

A taciturn individual, the avenger seemed to me as I sat next to him at breakfast in the long, high, cold dining room; looking like a football player in his jersey and leather waistcoat, and questioned me rather too closely. I thought about my passports and destination: civil, though, in a gruff way, and constantly pressed hot tea and cold meat on me.

### Questioned About Passports.

A very gentle lady, who might have been the avenger's aunt, sat at one end of the table. She spoke charming English, as did the little boy, who presided like a young prince at the other end, and who one instant asked me, "grown-up" questions about America, and the next gravely recommended to my attention some cakes that looked like our doughnuts. He was the darling of the party, a grave, sweet, commanding gentle man who, you might feel, would have either a very great or a very sad future ahead of him.

In this wild Lowicz ride there were escapes that I shudder to remember. Once when we were far beyond the German frontier we rushed up a high hill and cleared the brow of it at a swift pace. Just over the brow half a dozen Germans had been held up for a night, and they blocked the road as effectively as overturned carts used to in a Paris uprising.

### Breakfast in Schloss.

Our good-by to Germany on the trip to Lowicz was very stately—they called it "the schools," but it was part chateau and part castle—which stands in a great park a few miles on the German side of the frontier. Living there are an old Polish-German couple, very feeble, who is reported to be from Poland. They are in middle life, the third count, also an officer, who is past the first flush of youth, and a fourth count—or countess, who is the heir of them all, a very polite, gentle, winning little boy. Four generations under one roof, as I figured it out, and all four of the family very highly individualized persons. I don't give the name of the family, because I don't wish to connect a tragic tale with people who are kind to me though.

It was only last spring that Count No. 3 shot to death his wife and his nephew, for reasons, to his proud and outraged soul,

of me.

After I had got back into the auto I could not get that boy out of my mind for miles, and caught myself muttering, "Poor child! Poor child!" like a doddering old man.

(Another of Mr. Bennett's articles will appear in "The Tribune" tomorrow.)

## Hassel's "Comet"

\$4



The "Comet" embodies all the really new ideas of this season; it has the genuine custom touch. You'll not find this style elsewhere. Your choice of black or tan calfskin, with leather or cloth tops—lace or button style. Shipped anywhere in the U. S. free, with privilege of exchange or refund.

## THERE has never been a Spring season that offered such interesting novelties in men's shoes.

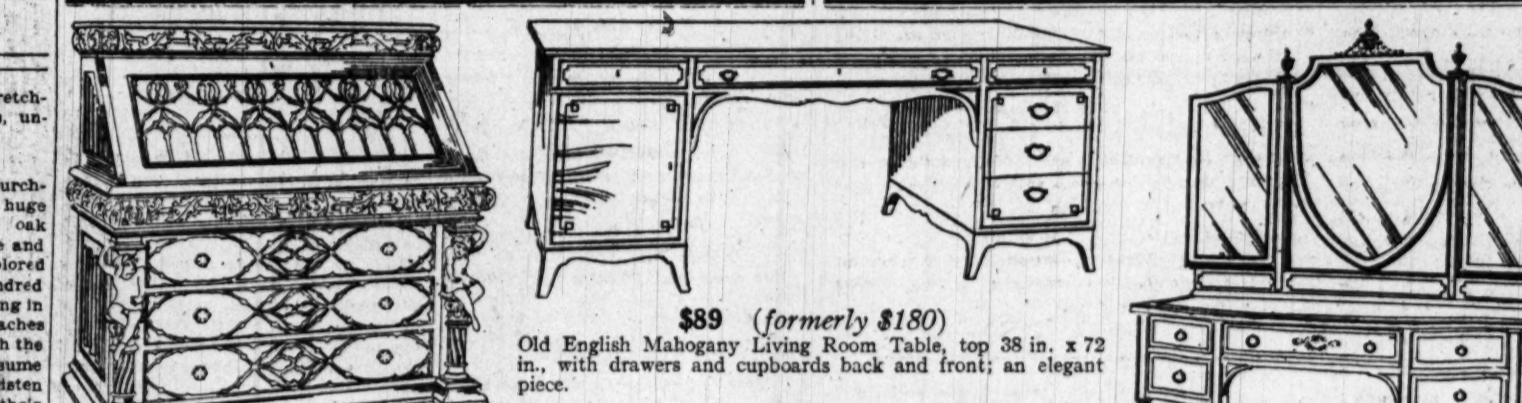
The new styles are remarkable for their variety and for the amount of dash and "go" they have—slim, graceful-looking shoes with light colored tops. When you see these Spring models you'll feel like getting rid of your Winter shoes right away.

You can't really carry out the Spring idea without a pair of Hassel shoes; especially for Easter.

We offer an unlimited range of styles at \$3, \$4 and \$5; you'll see every one of them in our ten large display windows at Dearborn and Van Buren Streets.

## HASSEL'S

Northwest Corner Dearborn and Van Buren Sts.  
Monadnock Block



## Tobey Semi-Annual Sale

## A New Purchase High Class Furniture

### Secured at Our Own Prices

Tomorrow morning we place on sale a fresh lot of beautiful furniture for bedroom, dining room and living room, including fancy cabinets, writing tables, tea-carts, etc. The values are as good as any ever offered by this Company.

Unusual circumstances have given us this merchandise at practically our own prices. How large the resulting price reductions are may be seen from the illustrations above. We believe this to be the greatest opportunity ever presented to secure elegant furniture for very little money.

The pictures cannot give any idea of the beautiful woods, careful construction and exquisite finish for which the maker of this furniture is famous.

Improbable as the reductions may appear (in such cases as that of the \$1050 bedroom suite for \$375) they were made possible by the conditions under which the goods were bought.

Included in this purchase was a lot of small furniture, such as trays, bookracks, ferneries, etc., which will be displayed in our Gift Shop.

The illustrations show typical pieces and values. There are trays ranging in price from \$1.75 to \$12, and bookracks, in mahogany, plain at \$4.50 (formerly \$9), and inlaid at \$5 (formerly \$10). The assortment of these is especially large.

With this addition to our already enormous assortment of all kinds of furniture secured for this sale at reductions ranging from 25% to 60%, it becomes imperative for all prospective buyers to visit this store and investigate our stock before making any selections.

Following are a few of the numerous bargains, not illustrated above, from this important purchase:

Former Price Sale Price

Elaborately Carved Louis XIV. Marble-top Sideboard, Serving Table and China Cabinet..... \$400.00 \$195.00

Elegant Carved Pedestal, Mahogany Dining Table, 54 in. top, apron leaves..... 120.00 50.00

William and Mary Old Oak Sideboard..... 180.00 75.00

Jacobean Old Oak Dining Table, 54 in. top, apron leaves..... 60.00 29.00

Adam Old Ivory Enamel Dishes..... 115.00 49.00

Adam Old Ivory Enamel Chiffonier..... 90.00 45.00

Louis XVI. Old Ivory Enamel Twin Bed, Dresser and Chiffonier..... 1000.00 495.00

Antique English Decorated Bedroom Suite, 12 pieces..... 1240.00 575.00

French Gray and White Bedroom Suite, with sunken glass tops over silk, 8 pieces..... 450.00 195.00

Storage Chiffoniers in fumed oak, 26 in. with 5 drawers..... 36.00 24.00

42 in. with 5 drawers..... 48.00 32.00

45 in. with 5 drawers..... 57.00 37.00

54 in. with 5 drawers..... 59.00 39.00

Charles II. Nest of four tables, old oak..... 24.00 16.00

Same in antique brown mahogany..... 30.00 19.50

Mahogany Tea Wagon with removable tray and compartments..... 49.00 24.50

Former Price Sale Price

Elaborately Carved Louis XIV. Marble-top Sideboard, Serving Table and China Cabinet..... \$400.00 \$195.00

Elegant Carved Pedestal, Mahogany Dining Table, 54 in. top, apron leaves..... 120.00 50.00

William and Mary Old Oak Sideboard..... 180.00 75.00

Jacobean Old Oak Dining Table, 54 in. top, apron leaves..... 60.00 29.00

Adam Old Ivory Enamel Dishes..... 115.00 49.00

Adam Old Ivory Enamel Twin Bed, Dresser and Chiffonier..... 90.00 45.00

Louis XVI. Old Ivory Enamel Twin Bed, Dresser and Chiffonier..... 1000.00 495.00

Antique Mahogany Hall Rack..... 132.00 59.00

Mahogany Toilet Glass..... 18.00 9.00

Carved Mahogany Cellarette, fully equipped..... 110.00 55.00

Cabinet in walnut and gold, 250.00 98.00

Brown Mahogany and Gold Console Table and Glass..... 240.00 120.00

Gold Table with onyx top..... 80.00 39.00

Former Price Sale Price

Elaborately Carved Louis XIV. Marble-top Sideboard, Serving Table and China Cabinet..... \$400.00 \$195.00

Elegant Carved Pedestal, Mahogany Dining Table, 54 in. top, apron leaves..... 120.00 50

# Pen Picture of King Albert of Belgium Fighting in the Trenches.

By HENRY N. HALL.

Copyright, 1915, by the Press Publishing Company  
(The New York World.)

"King or no king, you are my kind of a young man."

CARTOON showing Uncle Sam with an approving hand placed upon the shoulder of King Albert of Belgium, and beneath which the above words are printed, is pinned to the wall in one of the rooms at Belgian headquarters.

There you have, summed up in a dozen words, what I felt as I shook hands with the king and wished him good luck in taking my leave after ten days spent on the Yser with what is left of his heroic little army.

Day after day I had seen him, attended by a staff officer, go from point to point along the Belgian lines wherever the artillery duel was most violent. Under fire almost continually, he never flinched, never got excited. He was never tired, never down-hearted. Only two things moved him, the sufferings of the wounded and the bravery of his men. I have talked with him for hours at a time, and behind his mace, which is more than half abyss, I have found a simple and most noble soul. In thought and in deed, no less than in looks, he is every inch a hero.

## What King Albert Looks Like.

As a man King Albert is magnificent. There is no other word. He is head and shoulders taller than 90 per cent of his soldiers. He stands fully three inches over six feet, and his closely fitting black tunic, without insignia of rank of any kind, gives him an air of stateliness despite the immense breadth of his shoulders. This is accentuated by a pair of the longest and most serviceable legs I have ever seen. His feet are remarkably small, and although the wrist is very muscular the hands are not over large. At first one does not realize that he has a giant's strength, even more than a giant's stature. Few men, however, are as powerful physically. The links levers of all his cars have to be specially reinforced. He can bend an inch bar of iron and can lift his two eldest children off the ground, one in each hand, and hold them at arms' length. One is a husky boy of 14, the other a beautiful girl of 10.

All through the bitter winter campaign King Albert has fought without an overcoat, and he never wears gloves except indoors or at some official function. His fare is of the very plainest. He drinks nothing but water and eats meat only once a day, but there is a wonderful glow of health in his cheeks, and it is that and his being so very blond that make it almost impossible to take a good like of him by photography. The camera never shows the remarkably long and silken eyelashes that are quite fair, even lighter than the mustache. The hair, parted on the extreme left, is curly and almost pink. The eyes are a very light blue.

## A Pen Portrait of the King.

The distinguishing feature of his handsome, youthful face is perhaps the great height of the head above the ears. The forehead is square, wide at the top and very fully developed. King Albert always wears glasses. The eyes are quite light blue, deepest and wide apart. They look frankly at you from beneath straight eyebrows that turn downward slightly at the outer corner. The nose is very regular, although the bridge is thin. The nasal bone has a ridge in the center, and the nostrils are large and spreading and curve boldly at the wings.

King Albert's mouth is very firm, with the lower lip somewhat fuller than the upper one, which is compressed into it. The jaw is remarkably long, the ear down to the sharp, square bend of the neck which is wide and strong. The ears are well shaped, of medium size and set rather low. The smile is even better than the full face, the forehead, nose and chin giving an unmistakable impression of intellect, fearlessness and determination.

And yet the full face is a very benevolent one. It is the face of a man who loves plain dealing and truth and who is naturally chivalrous and pure-minded. I could no more imagine any one making a harsher remark in King Albert's presence than I could picture Senator Root doing a cake walk. But there is no lack of common sense or of artistic temperament, and the keenness about the eyes tells of wonderful powers of observation. Everything else about King Albert's face, however, is dominated by intense seriousness. He has the utmost faith in his future and is buoyant and full of fight, yet there is not a trace of gaiety about him. I have never heard King Albert laugh.

## A Royal Audience in War Time.

It was quite simply that he turned to me one day as we were watching a fight between an English teamster and a Taube and said: "I am to see you again before you leave us." I bowed my thanks, and a little later a staff officer came up to me with the message: "The king will receive you at his house at 6 o'clock this evening."

I had already had one audience and knew how devoid of all ceremony a visit to the king is in war time. About 5 o'clock I went back to my billet and changed my heavy riding attire and American mackinaw for an ordinary business suit and entered the waiting car. At five minutes to 6 I was at the Manoir des Officiers, a substantial villa hidden away among the sand dunes, in close proximity to the smaller one occupied by the king. The officer of the day was ready for me, and as we walked over to the royal villa we could see the tall figure of the king walking with his secretary, silhouetted sharply against the drawn blinds. As soon as the secretary had left, the officer of the day opened the door and invited me to enter, following. As I bowed,

he saluted, announced me, then bowed very low and withdrew. I was alone with the king.

The room in which we were was an unpretentious drawing room, with red curtains and a square table standing in the center of a red carpet in front of the open fireplace. The furniture was substantial and of the kind that a well-to-do bourgeois family would put in a country villa after long usage in their city home. On the walls were a few old prints of no especial value in gilt frames. The mantelpiece above the fireplace boasted a clock and one or two ornaments, and a big lamp stood in the middle of the table, which was piled high with books, magazines, newspapers, and clippings. I noticed quite a number of German newspapers, and among the books an advance copy of Waxweller's "La Belgique Neuve et Loyale" which had been lent to me and I had returned only the day before, and some of Verheyen's verses.

## Be Careful of Your Facts.

King Albert was standing with his back to the fire and he advanced to welcome me. As we shook hands he made kindly reference to my work and asked me how I had enjoyed my stay in Belgium. I told him and thanked him for the many kindnesses he had shown me. Then he seated himself in a large armchair at the left side of the hearth and motioned me to take one in front of the fire. I had prepared a written synopsis of various articles for which I had obtained the material, and I read it over to the king, leaving to the last the story about himself, which was to be a descriptive interview. The king readily grasped what I wanted and put one or two questions to satisfy himself that I had seen things in my own way, had obtained my information at first hand, and had gone to the right sources for whatever explanations I needed. He congratulated me when I had finished and said: "Very few men can see what you have seen, certainly no newspaper men. You must be very careful to keep to the facts."

"You see," he went on, "I get a great number of newspapers and some of the things I read about myself are so silly that I do not know how any sane man can print them. I have been quoted as making all kinds of bombastic statements against the German emperor and of boasting what we will do when we get into Germany. I need not tell you that it is all imagination, pure and simple, and it annoys me quite as much as it distresses all those who wish me well."

## A Letter From New Jersey.

"Only the other day a man took the trouble to write from a place in New Jersey and sent me a clipping from a newspaper which said that one of the kaiser's sons had been taken prisoner by the Belgian army and that I was going to hold him as a hostage and put him to death if the kaiser did not evacuate Belgium. My correspondent expressed the hope that I would not do it, because it would be inhuman and against the laws of civilized warfare. I had my secretary answer that letter and assure my correspondent that there was no truth in the report, and that if one of the kaiser's sons did fall into our hands he would not only receive honorable treatment as a prisoner of war, but that he would be given every consideration due to his rank. You have seen for yourself, have you not, how the German prisoners are treated and the care the German wounded receive in our hospitals?"

I told the king that there was no difference of any kind and that the German wounded were treated just the same as the Belgians themselves. King Albert continued:

"Whatever happens you may be quite sure that I shall always follow the dictates of humanity and law. That is what I have tried to do from the first. Belgium sought only to live in peace, and to enjoy the friendship of her neighbors. We had no quarrel with anybody, and the welfare and happiness, the progress and prosperity of my people were what I always worked for. They had no thought of war. Now our towns have been burned, our peaceful people massacred, and there is mourning over the whole of Belgium, but our sons have only to see our soldiers to know that the spirit of the Belgians has not been crushed. Did you read in Waxweller's book the account of the last interview the Belgian minister in Berlin had with Herr von Jagow?"

## Van Jagow Seals Belgium's Fate.

Here is the passage King Albert referred to. It has never before been published in English:

At an early hour that Monday morning (Aug. 3) the minister of Belgium had asked by telephone to be received by the secretary of state; the audience was immediately granted.

The minister of Belgium had hardly uttered a few words when Mr. Von Jagow interposed:

"Believe me, it is with a heavy heart that Germany has resolved to violate the neutrality of Belgium and personally it causes me the keenest regrets. But what can be done? It is a question of life and death for the empire. If the German armies do not wish to be caught between the hammer and the anvil they must strike a great blow against France in order to be able afterward to turn upon the Russians."

"But," said Baron Beyens (the Belgian minister), "the frontiers of France are broad enough for you to avoid passing through Belgium."

"They are too strongly fortified. Besides, what are we asking of you? Merely to allow us free passage, and not to destroy your railroads nor your tunnels, and to allow us to occupy those fortifications."

"There is," the Belgian minister immediately answered, "a very easy way to put the only answer that this demand can have. It is to imagine that France had invited us to do the same thing, and that we had agreed. Would not Germany have said that we had betrayed her in a most cowardly manner?"

## How Germany Paid Belgium's Faith.

The secretary of state having left this pointed question unanswered, Baron Beyens continued:

"At least," he asked, "have you anything with which to reproach us? Have we not always, for three-quarters of a century, fulfilled toward Germany as toward all the great guaranteeing powers all the obligations of our neutrality? Have we not given to Germany proofs of our loyal friendship? In what coin does Germany propose to pay us? By making of Belgium the battlefield of Europe, and knowing what devastation and what calamities modern warfare must entail?"

Herr von Jagow answered: "Germany has no reproach to make against Belgium, and the attitude of Belgium has always been perfectly correct."

"Well, then, admit," rejoined Baron Beyens, "that Belgium can give you no other answer than the one she gives, without forfeiting her honor. It is with nations as with men, and there is not for people a standard of honor to that of individuals. You must at least admit," Baron Beyens insisted, "that the answer is what it should be."

"I recognize it as a private individual, but as secretary of state I have no opinion to express."

## Acted as an Honest Man.

When I had assured King Albert that I recalled the above passage from the work of his former tutor he went on:

"No honest man could have acted otherwise than I did. Belgium never departed for an instant nor in the slightest degree from the strictest neutrality, and Belgium was always the loyal friend of each and every one of the powers that guaranteed her neutrality. At first, Germany openly admitted that in violating the neutrality of Belgium she was doing a wrong, but now for the purposes of a campaign of propaganda in neutral countries an attempt is being made to cast a slur upon Belgium and hold her up to scorn as having perfidiously departed from her neutrality in connection with the so-called Anglo-Belgian convention of which so much is being made."

"I can say this. No one in Belgium ever gave the name of Anglo-Belgian conventions to the letter of Gen. Ducaze to the Minister of War detailing the entirely informal conversations with the British military attaché, but I was so desirous of avoiding even the semblance of anything that might be construed as un-neutral that I had the matters of which it is now sought to make so much communicated to the German military attaché in Brussels. When the Germans went through our archives they knew exactly what they would find, and all their present surprise and indignation is assumed."

## King Albert Is Not Theatrical.

There is nothing theatrical about King Albert. He was speaking in French, very slowly and deliberately, and in an even tone, almost entirely without inflection or emphasis. His gestures were few and contained, his whole manner that of a very quiet, reserved and courteous man, sincere and cordial, but rather shy. The slowness of the king's speech and of his gestures, indeed of all his movements, is quite a marked trait. A casual observer might say that he was almost sluggish, but it is really only a natural idleness which in times of stress, or when action is called for, gives way to decision. Behind the quiet, painstaking demeanor there is an iron will and a tremendous force of latent energy. Much as he is loved by his staff, he is feared even more.

One day I invited one of his officers to run over to Adinkerke and have tea with Maxime Elliott, who is having the time of her life as lord high admiral of the fleet of American relief barges. There was nothing he would have liked more, and as he was off duty for several hours there was plenty of time. He thanked me, but said that, much as he wanted to go, he knew King Albert would not approve of afternoon tea in wartime. It would not be serious and he would be angry. In answer to my inquiring look, he said: "Yes, but then you have never seen him angry!"

But as the king sat and talked to me there was not the slightest trace of anger at anything. Only he was sad, especially when he talked of Germany. He told me that he was part German himself, that both his grandfathers were Germans and that his wife was a German; and he clung to the hope that the German people would free themselves from the yoke of Prussian militarism. But it was only a hope. He had no confidence that they would, because he has traveled in Germany much and knows the people well. He knows that they have been taught to believe that they are supermen, and that only crushing defeat can destroy their faith in those who are sacrificing them that might may triumph over Right.

## This War Was Unavoidable.

Here is one of the most striking things King Albert said:

"This war was unavoidable. It had been postponed several times within the last few years, and if it had not been for England's efforts it would have come at the time of the last Balkan crisis. Germany had been piling on armament for years, had been building up a war machine so perfect and so powerful that at a given time it was bound to start itself. When you have built a monster ship, you cannot continue piling on weight all the time or the day will come when the vessel will slip off the ways of her own accord. The thing has happened in more than one shipyard."

"When the crisis came I had hoped that the protection of international treaties would be sufficient to protect Belgium, but in any case there was no question as to what the Belgian people would do. The violation of our territory united every faction, and although we were taken by surprise we did our best and offered what resistance we could."

That is the modest way King Albert put it to me, but to his soldiers he had said: "To conquer Belgium they must first pass over my dead body," and it was literally true. If the German warship had not spent itself on the Yser, and had swept into France, King Albert would have died fighting on the last foot of Belgian territory, but he would never have crossed the frontier. It is his conception of duty, and when he has made up his mind as to his duty he does it without hesitation, without fear, and without regard to the cost.

## In Brave Under Fire.

When he refused the German armistice message through Belgium, King Albert knew what the cost would be. Even if he could not foresee the unspeakable horrors which Germany's "frightfulness" has perpetrated, he knew that his country would be laid waste, that the blood of its finest manhood would be shed, that its progress and prosperity would be arrested, and those were things on which

he had set his heart. And yet it was deliberately and unafraid that he unsheathed the sword, with a gesture not of defiance but of defense.

Since that day he has fought on against overwhelming odds, and no German prince has ever been so continuously under fire or has so often and so freely exposed his life. After the defense of Liege he took the field with his army and fought back all the way to Antwerp. He led both the sorties from Antwerp in person, and fought with the rear guard that covered the retreat of his army to the Yser. There since Oct. 15, he has been with his men all the time except for a few days spent in Paris. The Belgian headquarters are nearer to the firing line than those of either of the other allies. When King Albert moved them from Furnes it was to another place equally exposed. The Belgian army holds as large an extent of advanced trenches, in proportion to its numbers, as its allies; and no Belgian general has spent as many hours in the trenches as King Albert.

For him it is only his duty, only part of the work of being king. When the queen entered a week protest against her husband taking their son with him to the front—he is only a lad of 14—King Albert very gently explained to her, "I have him with me to teach him how serious a thing it is to be king." He is not only giving his son lessons in kingship, but even more so in citizenship, for truly he is a citizen king. I had said something about the love his people bear him and he took up the subject.

## "My People Know Me; I Know Them."

"You see," he said, "my people know me and I know them. I have had advantages that few men in my station can ever enjoy. I have traveled freely and mixed with all men and I know how people live and think. When I was in Seattle and all along the Pacific coast I lived just like any other citizen, and in my own country I have seen for myself and been able to compare the manner of living in our industrial and producing centers. I know what it is to drive an engine and to work in a coal mine. Only those who work can be really happy. I also have my work, and few people realize how hard work it is to be a king."

His duty and his work! Those are the things King Albert always has before him. He saved Europe from Prussian domination and but for his staff Paris would have fallen; he would at any moment lay down his life for his people, and yet such is his modesty that he looks upon everything that he has done as part of his daily work. An instance of how far his modesty carries him was given me by Emile Vandervelde, the minister of state, who told me that when the French arrived to support the Belgians, who had been holding the Germans in check on the Yser for a week all alone, a difference of opinion arose between the French and Belgians generals as to the best location of a certain line of defenses, and a person very close to King Albert appealed to him, as it was his country and his wish would of course be followed. He merely answered: "If I did not happen to be the King, I should only be a major in the Belgian army and I do not wish to interfere with the plans of the generals."

## Simple, Democratic; Modest and Brave.

And King Albert is as simple and democratic as he is modest and brave. The first time I had an audience with him we talked for an hour and a quarter and he asked me all kinds of questions about the United States. He told me how deeply grateful he was to the American people who were feeding the starving inhabitants in the territory occupied by the Germans, and a few days later he handed me a message of thanks to the American people which he had written out with his own hand. It is to his stay in the United States that King Albert owes his intensely democratic ideas, and he has the utmost confidence that the sympathy and moral support of the people of the United States will be with Belgium to the end, till her soil is freed from the invader, her ruined cities rebuilt, and peace and prosperity restored to her. As I was leaving him on that occasion he said that he hoped some day to see me in Brussels, where he could receive me as he would wish: "For here," he said, looking round at the red curtains, "I am like a cuckoo in somebody else's nest."

It was said in such a sad, earnest voice, with such a realization of his plight, struggling with a remnant of an army to hold the little strip of land with its three-score tiny villages, which is all that is left of his once rich and prosperous kingdom, that it brought tears to my eyes. It was the nearest thing yet no one feels more keenly than he does the awful fate that has befallen Belgium. A few short months previously he was the happy monarch of the most industrious and peaceful people in Europe. The simplicity of his family life and his real understanding of his people, his strict respect for the constitution and his tact in avoiding anything that could seem like an attachment to either of the two political parties, had won the hearts of all his subjects. His solicitude for them was equal whatever their political opinions or religious beliefs. He was not the leader of any one faction, nor the hero of any one class. He was the king of all the Belgians.

## Must Continue to Defend Liberty.

His one program was epitomized in a phrase he often used: "We must ever continue to be the firm defenders of constitutional liberty, and the faithful guardians of our independence." He had brought together the conservative Flemings and the liberal Walloons, he had purged and made clean the Congo, at home he had encouraged artistic development and commercial prosperity. He was vitalizing his colonial empire and building a merchant marine. He inaugurated reforms in his army which he tried to make strong enough for the defense of his country, although he, like all the people, placed his reliance in the international treaties whereby Belgium's neutrality and independence were solemnly and forever guaranteed by Germany and the other powers. And all this had been swept away in a day.

Never was greater responsibility thrust upon a ruler, never was crisis more gallantly met. When he raised his standard and appealed to his people, they flocked to his support. He had been merely a monarch, then he stood forth as a king. He hurled his tiny army against the greatest war machine ever created, and for a few precious days they held all the legions of the kaiser in check. Civilization has had all the advantages of their heroism, Belgium has borne all the burden. But in what is left of their motherland, king and people fight together for law and liberty, for in every truth—as Macmillan has said—"the soul of Belgium has no refuge in the spacious soul of its heroic king."



# The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 9, 1868, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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## SWORN STATEMENT.

Net paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4075 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from April 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1914:

DAILY	.....	2,000,000
SUNDAY	.....	2,000,000

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered up complimentary, in exchange as samples, which were missed or lost, or were lost in arriving at their destination, or that remain unused. They also are exclusive of papers paid for, but on which money so paid has been remitted.

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1915.

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

## CHICAGO TURNING TO OPERA.

Grand opera may be defined as the novel was once defined—an intellectual and artistic luxury. Unfortunately, unlike the novel, grand opera is a terribly expensive luxury. Even a great and general war need not stop the production of fiction, but opera is a different thing. It spells substantial deficits; it can't be poor or mediocre, for the public will rather go without opera for a time than consume inferior opera; men must "feel rich" in order to be willing to sign pledges of support for an operatic venture. Glom, economy, fague dread, distrust, and anxious uncertainty are not conducive to opera subscriptions and endowments. The decision to go ahead with opera is an indication of reviving confidence and optimism.

Chicago, at this time of war and rumors of extensions of the zone of war, has been able and willing to turn to the thought of opera rehabilitation. The generous citizens who have pledged contributions to a guaranty fund are giving evidence of their breadth of view and their sympathy with the constructive and progressive spirit of Chicago. Opera in this city means more than opera—it is symptomatic of a richer and fuller life, of culture and beauty and vitality. Not to have opera is to take a step backward, and Chicagoans do not like to walk backward, to admit failure.

## COMSTOCKERY AND CONVENTION.

To the vagaries of official censorship this land of the free Mayor Curley of Boston has made a characteristic contribution. At a dance carnival benefit Greek dances were among the features of the program and the mayor decreed that the poetic apparatus of the dancers should not be bare, but stockinged. Indigation roused by this usage was, of course, as vain as reasoning, and the difference indubitably existing between the culture of classic Greece and that of Boston, or of Curley, was duly illustrated.

The incident should not be classified, however, as a case of Comstockery. That unless madly takes a more violent form. Mayor Curley merely was applying a familiar moral convention. Bare feet are not customary, therefore they are improper.

Quite apart from the salacious seal of Comstockery is this naive mechanical notion that nudity is necessarily and invariably injurious to public morals, although the human figure revealed in tight is not.

This convention is held by most censors and has a certain validity as long as the distinction is imposed. The effect of novelty is not to be ignored, but a wholesome attitude toward the body and a vital sense of beauty will clean the mind both of the deadening moral morality of the conventional standards of propriety and the more sinister reactions of Comstockery.

## GETTING TO STAMBOUL.

If the czar goes to Stamboul he may have to walk. The difficulties of opening up a steamship line, anticipated from the start, are proving to be as substantial as it was feared they would be. The British had said that they would be content with an Easter opening. The disappearance of the czar on that date would be appropriate, and the thought that it would may have suggested the probability that April 4 would find the sultan removed by the residuum of Ottoman empire from Europe.

In the Unplumb school of strategy nothing has seemed certain in this war except that the czar would go to Stamboul, whether by Easter time or not. Persons who believe that British diplomacy has fought this war and now is fighting the next hastened to believe that tenancy would be given him by the naval powers now serving a writ of forcible detainer on the Turk.

But questions as to the disposal of Constantinople and Turkey in Europe await the acquiring of the power to dispose. The fact that the allied fleet now begins to suffer losses which, although reparable, are consequential, indicates that the old theory holds good. A warship is at a serious disadvantage against a fort, even if the ship be compelling strong and the fort be not a perfect model of defense.

If France, Germany, Great Britain, or Austria had fortified the Dardanelles it is not likely that any fleet action to reduce the forts would have been undertaken. The superior armament of the ships may reduce the forts in this case, but, on the other hand, the czar may have to walk.

In the latter case there will be no question of his occupancy.

## OUR PARAMOUNT ISSUES.

The National Economic League, a body that is representative of the scholarship and practical ability of the country, has published the results of an interesting poll. It wished to know what its members considered to be the present day issues of paramount importance. The expressions invited were to be, of course, nonpartisan and scientific.

Twenty issues were named, but we shall mention the first five only. They are the following:

World peace, international arbitration, and militarism.

An American merchant marine.

Efficiency and economy in government.

Taxation and tax reform—state, federal, and local.

A national budget.

The first two subjects named will excite no surprise; the European war, with our own anxieties and losses caused by it, naturally suggested both. But the other three are not issues born of the crisis and the uncertainties of the historic moment. They are issues which peace will not affect.

in any degree. We should, however, put tax reform first instead of fifth, and the proper and just regulation of railroads and other public utilities would come second place. This issue is too far down on the list of the league's numbers. The country's prosperity and credit are bound up with the right solution of the whole problem of regulation. We can't go back to chaos and frenzied finance, but unless regulation is reasonable and sound, fair to all, firm and far sighted, the investors and the utility managers and directors will themselves turn in despair to government ownership, with all the waste and inefficiency it entails under present political and administrative conditions.

Let the Economic League study peace and the merchant marine, tax reform, and efficiency, but let it not neglect the issue of regulation in all its aspects.

## QUIET STRENGTH AND SUSTAINED RECOVERY.

Neither in business nor in the security markets of the country has the week past made any sensible or notable contribution to current history. It opened rather auspiciously in Wall street; then came slight recessions and losses, and these in turn were followed by a recovery. The interesting and gratifying thing is that the publication of the correspondence between our state department and the intelligentsia concerning interference with neutral commerce, with the disclosed failure of diplomacy to secure formal and substantial concessions either from Germany or the allies, failed to alarm or disturb the stock markets. Serious complications appear to have been regarded as too improbable to warrant even the smallest attempt at speculative "preparations" for them. The government, it was tacitly assumed, would take time and thought and action in the best and permanent interests of the nation and of industry and commerce.

As to the effect of the allies' new form of quasi-blockade on our exports to Germany and Austria, no heavy net decline in our foreign trade is apprehended. The latest available export and import figures record another extraordinary balance in our favor. Gold continues to flow in our direction, several new engagements having been announced during the week. Our investors have put additional money into foreign war bonds or notes, and it is understood that further credits are being negotiated here by French and British bankers.

Money is abundant in spite of the increasing demand for capital in the leading industries and a spring trade that in many lines is reported to be approaching the normal. In the south money is more active relatively than elsewhere, and the Atlanta reserve bank has raised its discount rate—a good sign not only for that section, which a few months ago seemed to be threatened with dire calamity and prostration, but for the country in general.

At a meeting at Washington of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States all those present testified to gradual but decided improvement in industry and trade. Certainly the psychological factor has been almost completely transformed; hope and confidence now prevail in every circle, and every man of affairs looks forward to a period of profitable and unmistakable activity.

The railroads have several fights with, or in, legalities and commissions on their hands, but while such warnings as that of James H. Hill are in order—for the half-baked legislative regulator is far from being entirely negligible—public opinion distinctly demands rational and fair treatment of carriers' proposals on their essential merits. As has been said, legislation and administration have their atmosphere; what is sound in principle may be so applied as to become a menace to credit and property. There is but little doubt that the atmosphere, so far as the railroads are concerned, has been cleared and purified to a considerable extent. The occupation of the destructive and ignorant politicians is going, if it is not gone. The voice of equity, when raised, has a chance of being heard and considered. This mood is good for business and good for politics and lawmaking.

## Editorial of the Day.

## THE WAR STOPPERS.

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

That Americans deplore the war in Europe goes without saying. Their feeling on the subject does them credit; since, as hardy be said, it arises not at all from selfish consideration of any unoward effect the war may have on American interests, but entirely from a humanitarian wish that the afflicted peoples of the warring continent may be spared further extremes of woe.

Yet is there in the circumstances any reason why we of America should talk of urging our government to undertake something toward stopping the war—why we should make restoration of Europe's peace the subject of petitions, resolutions, massmeetings, conventions, memorials, and other such expressions as Americans delight in?

Whether anything the United States could do would have the effect of bringing the war to an earlier close may be open to debate, but there can be no question of the utter futility in that respect of anything Americans can say. If American opinion had influence, there would have been no war. Since wars are much more easily avoided than ended, American sentiment in the premises is much more helpless now than it was last summer.

Americans who talk grandiloquently about bringing influence to bear to stop the war are wasting their breath, except for such repartees as they may get from their vacuous utterances. More than that, they come very close to committing an offensive impertinence in their seeming assumption that Europe's peoples do not know without being told that war is horrible and ought to be stopped.

As Mr. Roland G. Usher points out in a late publication, the nations involved in this war have suffered greatly from the war, and the thought that any fleet action to reduce the forts would have been undertaken. The superior armament of the ships may reduce the forts in this case, but, on the other hand, the czar may have to walk.

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## A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

At a dinner party Saturday evening Mr. Decatur's celebrated sentiment, "Our country," and all that rot, came up for discussion. We agreed that "right or wrong" implied acquiescence in the nation's action after the w. k. tie is cast, with a possible reservation of intellectual disapproval. And something of that sort we fancy, fitted through Decatur's mind when he enunciated his attitude.

COL. ROOSEVELT says of Old Ed Clark: "He is one of that limited number of men whom I have known to stand absolutely straight for decency when it was to his own hurt." A singularly infelicitous way of putting it.

THE simplest scheme of taxation is that used by country clubs. If money is required for this or that, the management merely increases the locker rent 50 per cent, or boosts the annual dues; and if still more money is needed an assessment is levied. You can't beat that.

The First International Peace Congress.

And they said, Go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth. . . .

Therefore is the name of it called Babel; because the Lord did there confound the languages of all the earth; and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth.

WE ARE infinitely obliged to the Frost Baffray Supply company of Detroit for a handsome notebook in which to keep golf scores "which you desire preserving." But it is our custom, after finishing a round, to give the score to the caddy, who takes it back of the club house and buries it.

THO' THEY MAY WHEN THEY READ THIS.

[From the Paducah Sun.]

Profanity was a point which Dr. Culpepper laid much stress upon. "Profanity is rapidly dying out, it is coarse, vulgar, and degrading and the man who swears is a low bred man. Few drummers and railroad men swear.

SPRING fashions, says the Cologne Gazette, will include women's hats in the shape of torpedoes. They must like to have the war on their minds.

Courage! We Shall Resemble.

Sir: I am in a helix. I can't get any more dope, and you have discontinued the Story of the Pink Shirt. Where can I get free treatment? All I have in the world is \$10.

ISN'T it about time that the name Brahma was added to the proscenium arch of the Auditorium? Any one of the names now there (with two exceptions) may fitly be removed to make room for J. B. A.

ADVANTAGE OF A CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

[From the Green Bay Free Press.]

The six employees of Thomas Koch, the millionaire cloth merchant and banker who died the other day in Allentown, Pennsylvania, have reason to believe that the private ledgers kept by the deceased in his safe, which he had left open, were not tampered with.

THE Bremer county, Ia., fair is advertised as the largest fair in the state in this vicinity.

By letting X represent the vicinity and Y the state, you can calculate the size of the fair.

New Arabian Nights.

[Cairo Correspondence of the London Times.]

JUDGE from the samples which have reached Egypt of Turkish newspapers, more especially those published in Asia Minor, they are indulging in amazing flights of fancy concerning the progress of the war. It was the Hanumal Gazetesi (Ladies' Gazette) of Skutari, Asia, that informed its fair readers that—

The harem of His Imperial Highness William II, the principal officers of the harem, and the general staff are expected in Constantinople early this spring. Ten of the most powerful of the captured British Dreadnaughts will escort the Imperial harem.

Another newspaper described in December how his Imperial Islamic Majesty had just uttered a speech from the throne in the former French Chamber of Deputies, and afterward offered the Imperial hand to be kissed by French ex-Deputies, who were deeply touched by his magnanimity.

But it is the German Press Bureau in Constantinople that transports us most successfully to the days of the Arabian nights. When we read that "the British Government has offered 2,000 asses laden with gold to induce his Islamic Majesty to renounce his project of dispatching a mighty fleet against London," we may congratulate Baron Kuhlmann for having brought us back to the days of the djinns, of Sindbad, Aladdin, and the good Harun-al-Rashid.

The French press in December has reported that the three wise men of the east, who are mentioned in scripture as the Three Wise Men of the east. According to tradition, the names of these three magi were Melchior, Gaspar, and Balthazar. Gaspar is alleged to be the son of the harem of the czar in New York, where he is well known in society. He speaks English perfectly.

He belongs to that numerous clan of the Ungern-Sternbergs whose enumeration occupies nearly twenty closely printed pages of the baronial volume issued every year by the editors of the Almanac.

It is now time to take some nourishment—a glass of milk, a cup of clam broth, and a cup of coffee; then a package of chewing gum.

He should wrap up well and get some

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

[From the Brentwood Co.]

He is doubtless a peer of the realm, while he has been the seventh holder of the viscountcy of Falmouth, created at the beginning of the eighteenth century, he is through his mother the twenty-fourth owner of the earl of Despenser, the oldest but one such peerage on the roll, dating from 1264, in the reign of King John—a reign since which Lord Falmouth's Cornwall estate has been in the possession of the house of Boscowen, of which he is the chief.

He is the only one which claims descent from one of the three kings who visited Bethlehem at the time of the birth of Christ, and who are mentioned in scripture as the Three Wise Men of the east. According to tradition, the names of these three magi were Melchior, Gaspar, and Balthazar, who were the conquerors of the French in India, and the capture of the fortress of Louisburg and of the island of Cape Breton, on this side of the Atlantic.

Known among his contemporaries as Wryneck Dick, he is remembered by all sailors as Old Despenser.

The French, from the Vieux de Vouges, of which he is the chief, are an unbroken descent from Melchior, while another house of the French aristocracy—namely—the De Beaux of Provence—shows a genealogical link with the French in India, and the capture of the fortress of Louisburg and of the island of Cape Breton, on this side of the Atlantic.

The Ungern-Sternbergs are allied by marriage to some of the greatest houses in Russia, including the Levens, and have branches in Sweden and in Germany, their headquarters being, however, at Riga, where they are in the habit of holding an annual gathering of the clan.

On two occasions has the name of Ungern-Sternberg come prominently before the public in recent times. I recall King Oscar of Sweden issuing a royal decree some twenty years ago for so for the Liberator from the Iron cage.

For the second time, the name of the Ungern-Sternberg, who in 1875 was sentenced to penal servitude for poaching, has been prominently before the public in recent times. I recall King Oscar of Sweden issuing a royal decree some twenty years ago for so for the Liberator from the Iron cage.

The Ungern-Sternberg, who has just been appointed to the colony of his old regiment, the Cossack Guards, has been given the rank of colonel general.

He is the son of the late Baron Ernest Ungern-Sternberg, who was the author of the famous "Tipperry" in 1890.

## POPE BENEDICT AND HIS CHURCH PRAY FOR PEACE

Catholics All Over World Have  
Services Looking to End  
of War in Europe.

ROME, via Paris, March 21.—Pope Benedict, accompanied by the members of the papal court, went to the Pauline Chapel today and in the presence of a few thousand distinguished persons, including members of the aristocracy, and the diplomatic corps and high ecclesiastics, repeated his prayer for peace. The prayer that the popes had ordered repeated in Catholic churches throughout the world.

**CATHOLICS PRAY FOR PEACE.**  
Paris Sunday was observed in Catholic churches from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico by the direction of Pope Benedict.

A special prayer for peace in war-swept Europe went to the United States by his holiness was read in all the churches in connection with special services.

Cardinal Thomas Lillis of the Kansas City diocese probably violated the belief of every peace-loving person in the country when he declared as a result of the war in Europe today faced the "darkest day since the dismal hour when man was using his hand on Mount Calvary to strike to death his own Creator."

"Our prayer," he continued, "is that not any nation should be victorious, because this war is a senseless thing, but that peace dwell among men of good will."

**Day Observed in Chicago.**  
Catholic churches throughout the archdiocese of Chicago were filled yesterday at the special peace services. It was Paris Sunday in the calendar of the church, and the solemnity of the occasion was intensified by the directions issued by Pope Benedict XV.

The papal pronouncement was expressed by the spokesman of the church. The closing act of the services at night preceding the papal benediction was the reading of the prayer for peace composed by the pope. The priest in each church said the prayer, the people repeating it after him sentence by sentence. In many pulpits sermons were preached on peace.

"I cannot remember to have seen such an outpouring of the people," said the Rev. J. M. Scanlan, pastor of Our Lady of Lourdes church.

"The church was filled all day with people who came to pray," said the Rev. A. McCarthy, assistant at the church of the Most Precious Blood.

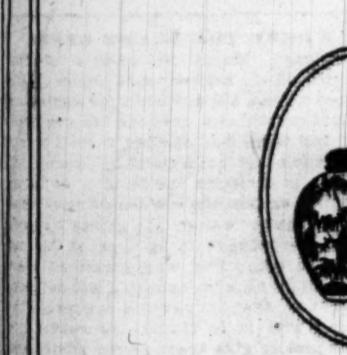
Remember, Father Scanlan said, "prayers for peace are not simply to be said today but are to be continually offered until God grants peace throughout the world."

**MONSIEUR LAW WIFER.**  
Paris, March 18.—[To the Legal Times.]—Is a common law wife as that of a man in the disposition of a man? In case of a separation care for the children common law marriage, by such a marriage wife?

W. H.  
He has the same rights as a wife with the requirements. However, no common law wife can sue for alimony which is the case in July 1, 1906.

Her obligation to support children, and this support reporting the matter to the attorney general, who survives the husband to a share of his property, depends on whether or not any of his descendants survive of a valid common law wife.

**LAW DEPARTMENT.**  
E.



We were fortunate in securing this remarkable collection of

## Chinese Porcelains

to sell at about half the accustomed prices.

Secured from a firm of importers whose business is almost entirely restricted to shipments from China.

Secured at a price which should make the art-wares section of this store the center of interest for many connoisseurs of art and antiques.

The purchase includes an extensive variety of Chinese porcelain vases, rose jars, Koro jars, bowls and many other pieces, most of them on hand-carved teakwood stands, each especially wrought to harmonize with the particular porcelain which it accompanies.

Some pieces will be sold separately, others in pairs, at \$3.50, \$5, \$7.50, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25 and \$35 each.

While the dates of the production of such porcelains as these are hard to determine accurately, we are led to believe from the markings and other features that many of these pieces are from fifty to one hundred years old.

Fifth Floor, North Room.

## CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

A. C. ANDERSON.

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## LORIMER HOLD ON CITY'S FUNDS, SWEITZER FEAR

New Financial Life for Failed  
Bankers Predicted If Thompson Wins.

That William Lorimer and his associates in a string of financial banks probably would be able to rehabilitate themselves financially with city money in the event of the election of William Hale Thompson as mayor was a statement made by Robert M. Sweitzer, Democratic nominee for mayor, at a meeting of the Jewish Sweitzer League last night in Leiberman's cafe, 1137 South Halsted street.

Mr. Sweitzer pointed out that there now is about \$14,000,000 in the traction fund and that \$3,000,000 probably will be added to it this year. He also called attention to the bonds for more than \$11,000,000 already voted for public improvements and more than \$3,000,000 to be voted on April 6.

**\$30,000,000 in Mayor's Hands.**  
"That is an enormous sum when you come to think of it," said Mr. Sweitzer. "Add to it the cash balance, the special funds for various purposes that the city maintains, and the total is well over \$30,000,000."

"Will the people of Chicago deliberately vote to turn that money over to William Lorimer, C. B. Munday, Fred Leland and the other bank men?"

"Have the La Salle State bank, the Ashland-Twelfth State bank, and the others of the Lorimer-Munday airing been so soon forgotten? Are the men and women voters of Chicago ready to place at the disposal of Lorimer and Munday \$30,000,000 city cash that they may start another string of banks like those I have named?"

City's money has been collected in part in nickels from strap hangers, in part from bonds which every taxpayer will have to help pay. Every cent of it has come, or will come, out of the pockets of the people.

**Asks About Fund's Control.**  
"Do they want to give it to Lorimer and Munday to enable them to re-establish themselves as bankers? Do the people want the city's millions used as a lure for the savings of the honest, thrifty working people? Let me trust Lorimer and Munday once before."

"To elect William Hale Thompson mayor of Chicago will mean the turning over of the city funds to Lorimer and Munday. The funds of the city are not at the disposal of the mayor, because he appoints the city controller, and the controller designates the banks in which city funds shall be deposited."

"There is Lorimer's man and Munday's man. Lorimer's financial twin brother, Lorimer and Munday were coupled in the La Salle Street bank and the whole string of banks that wiped out the savings of years of hundreds of honest people; Munday and Lorimer are coupled in the investments pending in both the state and the federal courts.

**Points to Lorimer's Allies.**  
"Is it any wonder, then, that the old Lorimer crowd has rallied to the support of Thompson? Is it surprising that Fred Lundin eats and sleeps and has his being in the Thompson headquarters? Is it not natural that Lundin, 'Tommy' Curran, E. J. Brundage, 'Jim' Monaghan, 'Jack' Cooke and Joseph Ridwell are whooping it up and telling all their old cronies and understrappers of the good times to come for them when Thompson is mayor?"

"Good times for them! Of course that is natural. If they had \$30,000 in the hands of Lorimer and Munday why shouldn't they all have good times? Why wouldn't they all cheer and work and whoop it up?"

## BREAD DROPS TO 5 CENTS TODAY

Living Cost Lower than for  
Months, Says Grocers'  
Body Official.

## THOMPSON SAYS LORIMER HAS NO STRINGS ON HIM

PUTS IT UP TO RIVAL SWEITZER TO  
EXPLAIN ROGER SULLIVAN'S  
PRESENCE.

EGGS, POTATOES LESS.

With bread back at 5 cents a loaf and with other food prices at a low level the cost of living is less expensive than it has been for months, according to Sol Westfield, chairman of the trade relations committee of the National Association of Retail Grocers.

Practically all the bakers have notified the retailers the wholesale charge for bread will be reduced from 5 to 4 cents beginning today. This means housewives again will be able to buy their favorite brands at the traditional price.

**Eggs Good, Price Low.**

"The consumer is now in a position to supply his table at exceptionally low prices," Mr. Westfield said. "Eggs are now at their best point. They are selling from 20 to 22 cents a dozen. Butter is at 33 cents a pound. Potatoes are 15 cents a peck and 90 cents a bushel."

"There seems to be an inverse ratio between the cost of living and employment. When wages are high there is work for everybody; prices go up and vice versa."

**Small Bakers Stand Fast.**

When bread went to 6 cents last February many small bakers still maintained the old price. They made large inroads into the business of their larger competitors, according to grocers.

This is said to be the reason for the general movement toward the 6 cent loaf. Flour is practically as high as it was at any time since the war started.

**PROF. KUNO MEYER URGES  
IRISH CENTER FOR CHICAGO.**

**Says Effort to Deprive Him of  
Honors Is Not True Voice of Em-  
erald Isle.**

Prof. Kuno Meyer, who occupies the chair of Celtic literature in the University of Berlin, Germany, delivered a speech at Powers' theater yesterday for the establishment of a library and museum of Celtic literature and art in Chicago for the purpose might be provided by wealthy Irishmen.

He said to ancient Ireland Europe owes the fact that it was not wholly enveloped in the intellectual darkness that prevailed prior to the Merovingian period.

"Ireland," he said, "has been induced to deprive me of honors bestowed on me in happier days. I know well this is not the true voice of Ireland and it will make no difference in my affection for her."

**THERE'S use for Uneeda  
Biscuit every day, in every  
home, in every street, in every  
town.**

**5¢  
Bay biscuit baked by  
NATIONAL BISCUIT  
COMPANY  
Always look for that Name**

are uniformly fresh, uniformly  
good.

**5¢  
Bay biscuit baked by  
NATIONAL BISCUIT  
COMPANY  
Always look for that Name**

## THE HUB Henry C. Lytton & Sons

N. E. Corner State and Jackson



The distinctive design and the pleasing appearance of the "De Luxe" identifies it as one of the season's most popular styles. You could go far and wide and not find a better shoe at \$4. It is here in all leathers, with or without cloth tops—high cut or oxford.

Numerous other Spring styles in men's shoes—\$3, \$4, \$5 and up to \$10.

12 more buying days till Easter—the wise ones will choose early.

do my duty as my conscience dictates, for and in behalf of Chicago and its citizens.

**Not a Word from Lorimer.**

"Mr. Sweitzer, you know that are wilfully telling an untruth when you attempt to convey the impression to the public that William Lorimer is in any way connected with my campaign. William Lorimer and myself have not met for over six months and I have not had a telephone conversation or communication with him in any way during that time and he is in no way taking any part in this campaign. Still you attempt to defend yourself by deceiving the public with your statements, which indicate the contrary."

"I want to say to Sweitzer that I am under no obligations to any boss or interest. It is your duty, Mr. Sweitzer, to tell the people frankly how you can accept financial and political favors from Mr. Sullivan and still not be under obligation to him."

"Three group meetings of Republicans will be held tonight. On the north side the meeting will be on the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fifth wards will meet in Logan Square Auditorium at Kedzie Avenue and Logan boulevard; on the south side, the First, Second, Fourth, and Fifth wards will meet in Central hall, Wabash Avenue and Twenty-second street, and on the west side, the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-fourth wards will meet in Occidental hall at 5000 Madison street."

**Three Group Meetings of Republicans**

Admitting he and William Lorimer have been political friends, William Hale Thompson, Republican nominee for mayor, says he never has received a political or financial favor from Mr. Lorimer. He then calls on Robert M. Sweitzer, Democratic nominee for mayor, to tell the public his relations with Roger Sullivan.

"The people of Chicago are entitled to know who are behind Mr. Sweitzer and myself, and to what extent we are obligated to men or interests," said Mr. Thompson. "I am asked to what extent I am obligated to William Lorimer."

**Promises to Be Frank.**

"In order that the citizens of Chicago may thoroughly understand my past and present connections with Mr. Lorimer, whom Mr. Sweitzer and some of the newspapers say I will serve, if elected, I will now once and for all frankly and specifically tell the people what I will do before the people, and it is only fair that the public be thoroughly informed also as to Sweitzer's relations to Sullivan."

"Mr. Lorimer and myself have both been members of the same political party. I have never received a single political favor or benefited by any preference through William Lorimer. I have never received a single penny from William Lorimer and I have no financial or other interests in the La Salle Street bank."

"I never have had any business dealings whatever with William Lorimer, nor have I been interested in any corporation with which Lorimer was connected. I have stated and I now reiterate that I am not now nor have I ever been under any obligation to William Lorimer, politically or financially, and will not take any orders from any man or any interest, if elected mayor of Chicago, but will be put to a vote the same day."

The constitutional convention resolution will be considered by the lower house of the legislature. It has been tentatively decided that the resolution will be considered on Wednesday by the house, sitting as a committee of the whole. It is expected that the measure will be put to a vote the same day.

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# LEADERS CHANGE IN PAIRS AND FIVES AT PEORIA SOX

E. KELLY TOWS  
AL TOEMMEL  
TO 1,281 TOTAL

Bucktails of South Bend  
Roll 2,847 Count by  
Speedy Finish.

**Standing of the Leaders.**

**SINGLES.**

P. Wilson, Chicago	250
J. L. Lindner, Chicago	249
J. A. H. Randall, St. Louis	248
J. N. Schmitz, Aurora, Ill.	247
J. E. G. Ober, Rockford, Ill.	246
George Ober, Rockford, Ill.	245
W. Conroy, St. Louis	244
J. W. Wolf, Chicago	243
A. H. Ball, Detroit	242

**DOUBLES.**

Kelly and Toemmel, Chicago	1,281
W. C. Campbell, Chicago	1,279
Wendell and Mathes, Chicago	1,278
W. C. Campbell and H. H. Hesly and Trader, Chicago	1,274
W. C. Campbell and G. C. Moore	1,273
Ward and Graf, Chicago	1,270
Chase and C. C. Moore	1,269
Terry and E. E. Milwaukee	1,268

**FIVE MEN.**

Bucktails, South Bend	1,247
Bob Plummer, St. Paul	1,245
Flor de Klinips, St. Paul	1,243
W. C. Campbell, Chicago	1,242
Butch Johnson, Chicago	1,241
Maxine, Detroit	1,240
W. C. Campbell, Chicago	1,239
W. C. Campbell, Chicago	1,238
Ward, Graf, Chicago	1,237
Chase and C. C. Moore	1,236
Terry and E. E. Milwaukee	1,235

**(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT).**

Peoria, Ill., March 21.—(Special)—Two new leaders turned up in the American Bowling congress tournament tonight. The Bucktails of South Bend posted 2,847, fourteen pins ahead of the former mark of 2,683, held by the Bob Plummer of St. Louis, while Ed Kelly and Al Toemmel established another Chicago pair in first place in the doubles with 1,281.

The Hoosier bowlers had to go the distance to assume the lead as Casimir, next to the last man to shoot, drew an error in his last frame, so Hart was forced to make four strikes, and a nine count to win. Campbell also landed five strikes in a row at the finish. Hart was high on the shift with 620, while the team beat the Butler Giants' high game of 1,011. The Flor de Klinips of St. Paul ran into third place with 2,823.

**Kelly Long on Turkeys.**

Edie Kelly towed Al Toemmel into first place in the two men event this morning with a 675 series. Kelly had two errors that came together at the start of the second game, with a split in the last game, while Toemmel had two mistakes in the opener and a chewy pick and railroad in his last attack. Kelly strung six strikes in a row at the finish. Hart was high on the shift with 620, while the team beat the Butler Giants' high game of 1,011. The Flor de Klinips of St. Paul ran into third place with 2,823.

**Bricklayers Defeat Joliet and Remain in Soccer Race**

**Land Victory by 3 Goals to 2 After Hard Fight and Tie Steel Team in League Standing.**

**BY J. G. DAVIS.**

Fighting desperately to keep in the lead, the Bricklayers of Chicago, in the National Football League of Chicago, the Bricklayers defeated the Joliet team, 4 goals to 2, at Forty-eighth avenue and Sixteenth street, yesterday afternoon. The result put the teams on even terms, each having two defeats and one drawn game, having lost two games and drawn one. Plummer now has a slight advantage, having lost two games and drawn one in the singles when J. Marion showed 964.

Barton came near tumbling the two Chicago men, tied in the singles, out of the premier position. He had only one railroad, cutting down another. J. Kurieman got 623 for another big Cincinnati total, while only one other 600 mark showed during the long day that proved the heaviest of the present meet.

**Scores of Tournaments.**

Following are Chicago scores unless otherwise designated:

R. Kelly	250
A. Toemmel	249
J. Hartwell	248
G. Moore	247
J. Beck	246
H. Dausch, Gary	245
H. Dausch	244
H. Francis	243
W. Ward	242
J. Hartwell	241
L. Vaughan	240
C. Mathes	239
S. Bonney	238
J. Hartwell	237
H. Landis	236
A. Seti	235
G. Kellberg	234
D. A. Hopkins	233
G. Moore	232
J. Hartwell	231
H. Francis	230
W. Ward	229
J. Hartwell	228
L. Vaughan	227
C. Mathes	226
S. Bonney	225
J. Hartwell	224
H. Landis	223
A. Seti	222
G. Kellberg	221
D. A. Hopkins	220
G. Moore	219
J. Hartwell	218
H. Francis	217
W. Ward	216
J. Hartwell	215
L. Vaughan	214
C. Mathes	213
S. Bonney	212
J. Hartwell	211
H. Landis	210
A. Seti	209
G. Kellberg	208
D. A. Hopkins	207
G. Moore	206
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# RIA SOX BEAT OAKLAND, 4-1; LOSE TO SAN FRANCISCO, 4-3

ATHLETE  
IN RING  
BREAKS  
HEART

REB" RUSSELL  
HOLDS OAKS TO  
SEVEN CLOUTS

uses to Allow Jole  
Compete in the  
Tourney.

Wildness of Scott and a  
Haven by Schalk Give

Frisco Game.

**GARDINER.**  
take part in any kind  
subjected to medical  
shown on Saturday  
one of the stars of the  
club track team, con-  
test middle distance  
try, failed to pass an  
arteries' gymnasium for  
boxer bouta  
n, who examined the  
stepped into the ring,  
an enlarged heart, and  
a hard punch in the  
knees might follow. Al-  
though friends attempted to  
allow their boxer  
Johnson refused to sign

into arbitration proceed-  
ings. Ray boxed in Kan-  
sas. He took part in the  
years and no fault  
condition. After he had  
race with success  
for his new line  
whether he had  
examinations during his  
but asserted he had  
from the many long  
He has been taking  
since he was  
ays he never felt better

**Scott Loses by Wildness.**  
Property unsettled. Scott, however,  
Bodie had started the Seals' fourth  
single, Jim filled the paths by walk-  
Schall and Hellman. Jerry Downs  
broke two runs with a single. Charles  
down a bunt and Schalk tried for  
play at third base, but heaved the ball  
several miles from that spot. Before the  
audience came back two more  
but just breezed along after that, but  
but Bodie had eleven blows, eight by the Seals, the last four com-  
munity more for scoring purposes.

We ran right at the start put the  
Cubs in a key street in the battle with Oakland.  
Mike Collins got up early enough to rub  
the base out of his eye, and he led the  
line in their bombardment of the Oak-  
blows with three blows, one a triple.  
**Bromwich Falls in Pinches.**  
Manager Bresnahan, a southpaw, and "Skeeter"  
did the mound work for the op-  
position. Fanning made Bromwich look  
like a two-wheeler, with the bases full, he  
and the third sacker on weak efforts.  
and the ball sailed along to a shutout  
as the Oaks leaped on him for one run  
in the ninth.

The chief difficulty, of course, would  
be locating grounds to play on, but Bres-  
nahan believed there could be found good  
semi-professional or college grounds on  
which to play games in case they were  
shut out of Southern league cities by  
affiliation with the Federal league.

**Who Said "Sunny South?"**  
Most of the Cubs spent today indoors.  
The weather turned raw and chilly over-  
night under the influence of a strong  
northwest, and, although rain or  
sleet was expected, the temperature was  
more moderate than the rest of creation.

There is promise of more of the same  
kind of inclemency tomorrow, when the  
Cubs are booked to finish their like series  
with the Havana Reds, but the game will  
be played if there is only 50 cents in the  
box office, as the local association needs  
the money.

On Tuesday the Phillips will be here for  
one game, then the Cubs will be at  
the Louisville for four games Wednesday  
and Thursday in Lakeland, and Friday and  
Saturday in Tampa. That will wind up  
the exhibition schedule for Florida, leaving  
the Cub three days for solo practice  
before they start north a week from  
Wednesday night.

**Bube Cooke Foils Crook.**  
Secretary Cooke announced he had  
taken steps to protect the Chicago officials  
of the local association who cashed  
bogus checks for a moving picture operator  
by having the picture made good in  
hook until the check was made good.  
As the check is worth several hundred  
dollars, the chances are the Tampans will  
recoup all of their good natured losses.

**GOLF CLUBS FAIL TO FILE  
THEIR HANDICAP REPORTS.**  
It looks as if the Western Golf association  
handicap business will have to offer  
premiums for reports from clubs. Al-  
though handicap report blanks were  
some time ago and the closing  
time set for March 20, no less than 124  
clubs have failed to report.

Unless the delinquent secretaries come to  
bat soon the Randolph committee will  
threaten to use drastic action and to  
threaten to reach the members of clubs not  
paid up with a lot of names missing. This  
would mean that members of clubs not  
paid up would get extremely low marks in  
any handicap event in which they desired  
to play.

The Chicago clubs delinquent are: Bel-  
mont, Chicago, Chicago Heights, Elmhurst,  
Evanston, Forest Park, La Grange,  
Maywood, Midlothian, North Shore, Oak  
Eve, Ridge, Riverside, West Pullman,  
Westwood, Waukegan and Windsor.

**WE BALL LEAGUES TO MEET.**  
All the local baseball organizations  
hold their regular weekly meetings  
night. Business of importance is on  
the agenda at each gathering, and it is  
expected that all the managers will be  
present. Following are the meet-  
ings scheduled:

**POLO GAME TO ARMY TEAM.**  
San Francisco, Cal., March 21.—The  
southern division United States army polo  
team today defeated a team styled the  
Col. Charles G. Treat cup in the univer-  
sity tournament being held in connection  
with the Panama-Pacific exposition. The  
score was 7 to 7. But for the pen-  
alties, the game would have resulted in  
8 to 8 tie.

**ROLLER MARATHON ON STREETS.**  
Evansville, Ind., March 21.—The  
southern division United States army polo  
team today defeated a team styled the  
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sity tournament being held in connection  
with the Panama-Pacific exposition. The  
score was 7 to 7. But for the pen-  
alties, the game would have resulted in an  
8 to 8 tie.

**Meet for Preps.**  
Teams representing the Evansville  
and other schools will compete in a dual  
meeting at Central Y. M. C. A. on  
Sunday. The race will be held over the  
streets of the northwest side.

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Magee, 6-1, 4-2, 6-3. Results:  
Men's singles—Miss Sutton de-  
feated Miss G. Burch, 6-2, 6-3.  
Women's doubles—Miss Sutton and Miss  
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### "MR. BUTTLES."

Essanay.

Mr. Buttles ..... Harry Dunkinson  
Earl of Everard and Hugh ..... R. C. Trenor  
Sally Flight ..... Edna Mayo  
Mr. Flight ..... Helen Dunbar  
Capt. Billy Blatandine ..... Ernest Hauppin  
Gwendolyn ..... Dorothy Granville  
Capt. Billy Blatandine ..... Ernest Hauppin  
Doris Dorrington ..... Betty Brown  
Mrs. Tipson ..... Betty Scott  
John Tipson ..... John Scott  
Sir Percy Palmerstone ..... Sydney Anscombe  
Mrs. Wiggles ..... Mae Edwards

THE cast reads like one of the eighteenth century dramatists, and it carries the observer into pleasant fields of comedy in most efficient fashion. Three whole reels of comedy is a prolonged sketch, but when said comedy is of infinite quality people are unaware of the extra length.

The story is built about the ever-useful and dramatically desirable theme, confusion of identities, in this instance with a genuine and laughable result.

All begins because the butler at Everard Towers has the Rockefellerian inspiration to organize among the servants a tipping trust, to more effectively relieve the house guests of their extra sumptuousness. In pursuit of his business-his corporation, not his butlinning business-Buttles involves the members of the house party in man-drawn and difficult situations.

Heires are considerably complicated by his lordship, the earl, shifting personalities with Huggins, his chauffeur, so that he can take a little secret run to Paris, especially since Huggins is in reality a newspaper man seeking local color—a queer way to seek it, perhaps—with a penchant for pretty girls who are guests at the Towers.

The tangled threads weave into a picture of decidedly humorous appeal, very well handled by the chief players, who are some of Essanay's main constellations.

New Chicago Film Company Formed.

Sam Soudi park, at one time one of the most popular amusement parks in Chicago, is being made over into a motion picture establishment, where the Jayann

will produce.

The white or light colors are preferred to get well sized clumps rather than divided



PEONY shoots are among the first to appear above ground when the leaves are raked away that covered the herbaceous plants. No permanent plant in the garden gives more all around pleasure. Peony growers let their taste run to extravagance in hunting rare shapes and combinations of color.

The typical peony, nine scented and not the double, white, pink, or rose, is the one to get when none has been set in the ground. The peony is the hardest of the old well known garden flowers with a long history.

Clumps may be bought now. Choose

the white or light colors and prefer to get well sized clumps rather than divided

## The GARDENER AT WORK

### Peony a Pleasure Giver.

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## Superfluous Jewels Poor Taste.



(Copyright: 1915, by Lillian Russell.)

CANNOT imagine a woman donning an extra wrap simply because she is poor. Words, but the overloading of hands, neck, and hair with jewels is equally ridiculous. The wearing of superfluous jewels is in poor taste. Brooches should be worn only as a fastening of some sort—for a fob or lace, the end of a ribbon decoration, or the fastening of the bodice at the throat. They should not be pinned about the bodice without excuse or reason. Necklaces and pendants are intended only for wear with afternoon or evening dress. The woman who wears a diamond necklace or collar over a high-necked blouse, showing as poor a blouse as a woman in a dress, is a sign of ignorance and vulgarity. Colors should not be mixed promiscuously in the wearing of jewels. Jewels are beautiful and there is reason for great pleasure in their possession, but if you are the owner of a well filled jewel casket don't imagine it is necessary to empty it each time you dress.

Lillian Russell's Answer.

G. E.: I doubt much your being able to do anything to change the shape of your nose. You might be able to reduce it by carefully massaging it from the base downward. I should think, however, as long as the unshapeliness is the cause of an accident, a nose specialist could tell you the best thing to do.

MAPDE: Wand novelties are good for reducing a fat back. You can take a broomstick and use it as you would a

time.

wand. Place the broomstick across the shoulder blades and hold firmly with the hands, then bend forward, backwards, and sideways. Practice this two or three times a day.

## 40 YEARS' Continuous Growth 40 YEARS' Continuous Quality

**Huyler's**  
FRESH EVERY HOUR

At Leading Druggists and at our Stores  
Huyler's Cocoa, like Huyler's Candy, is supreme

## LOVE LETTERS

If you know how to write a love letter, if you have your penmanship a little better, then have it written or comedy or lots of love in it and it will be at once. "The Tribune" will pay \$5 for every letter published. Address Doris Blake, "Chicago Tribune."

DORIS BLAKE SAYS:  
"If there's anything a woman loves to have hanging around it's a man's arms."

Which Would You Choose, Eventually, Love or Career?

"Dearest Mine: You may come to me now. That is, if you still want your little girl with the big ambition. But it isn't so big now, and I have talked it all over with my violin, so we understand each other pretty well. We don't care as much for the big crowds as we thought we did. We would much rather play in a nice little home to an audience of one, with dear loving gray eyes. We would play rather better so, I think, for late we have seemed to think about those eyes so much that poor, lonely violin sobbed with the hurt of it. And the big crowds clapped and said "Clever!" They didn't know it was violin's soul sobbing with sorrow because I had sent you away.

"But you said that you would always be waiting for us. Are you, I wonder? You have always been so patient and unselfish to let us have our own little way about everything that violin and I are quite ashamed of ourselves. And if you can forgive all that and can still want us, we are waiting for you.

"My violin and I are rather lonely and a little tired—we have played to a strong crowd for so many nights you know so if you are coming you needn't wait and longer than we want to. We are still thinking of you, though, and I might run over you or us and how many automobiles might hit you or us, and how many gowns there are at large and, O how very many things might happen to you or us before we get to be just us three in a little home of our own—and we just shudder. do.

"The violin in Silhouette" (Real)—Shooting about Subtitle. "This is the Wrong Man, Deputy."

"Ethel's Doggone Luck" (Komedie)—Two scenes showing dog.

"One Night" (Imp.)—Mother abandoning child.

"Runaway June, II" (Reliance)—Stabbing.

"The Stolen Jewels" (Thanhouser)—Man aging, stealing jewels.

"Soldiers of Fortune" (All Star)—Execution of man; shooting man.

"Child of the North" (Vitagraph)—Shooting.

"Pagan of San Francisco" (Celebrated Players)—Two scenes of forcibly kissing girl and flash one; shooting man over cliff; close view of man's face; three gambling scenes; close view of man's face in cover; switch.

"A Victorian Murder;" "A Bystander Appeals to the Sheriff, Who Stands in with the Gang;" "Could I Troubleshoot You for the Cash Box?"

"Never a Dull Moment" (Real)—Shooting about Hounds of sheriff and kidnapping of prisoners; school scenes; planting of hats and guns; holdup of coach; robber opening cash box and taking out gold.

"Margaret,"

Mighty Try Proposing.

"Dear Mrs. Blake: I am in love with a girl two years my senior. We are both employed in the same firm. What can I do so as she can recognise my love for her.

SARAH.

Why don't you ask her to marry you? That might make her recognize your love for her.

For now, dearest man in the whole world, we are through being stubborn or even proud, and we are waiting for you.

MARJORIE.

"Margot" (Real)—Flash close-up of roulette scenes.

"Dear Mrs. Blake: I am in love with a girl two years my senior. We are both employed in the same firm. What can I do so as she can recognise my love for her.

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## CLUBWOMEN SEE FIGHTING GIRLS END WILD DANCE

All in a Night's Work to Police  
man No. 2669 at "Ragen's  
Colts" Affair.

A fight to the finish between a girl in a white blouse and another in a purple silk gown was given most of the space in the report which eight club women prepared yesterday on their early morning inspection of a dance in the Coliseum annex.

Ends Dance of "Ragen Colts."

The combat, which the investigators said, was viewed calmly and without interference by a policeman with badge No. 2669, ended the dance of the "Ragen Colts," a social gathering sponsored by County Commissioner Frank Ragen, who spent most of the night at the cash register behind the bar.

Six settlement workers from the Henry Booth house, two club women from Englewood, and a Tribune reporter formed the investigating party.

Like "Roman Saturnalia."

"No Roman saturnalia could have been wilder than that dance," said one of the club women. "We thought we had improved conditions a little, but a glimpse at the revel of the 'Ragen Colts' showed how mistaken we were."

The old fashioned baby doll, French doll, boy's attire, pajamas—all made their appearance again. A girl in a bridal veil and a crown of apple blossoms led a suggestive group. A man dressed as a serving maid carried her train, and he was followed by a girl in blue pajamas."

IDE PUT POSERS TO EXPERT  
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Ask Federal Agent if Gang of Hobos  
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William M. Leisenring, director of research and investigation for the federal commission on industrial relations, faced a fire of questions from the unemployed after his address last night at the parish hall of Grace Episcopal church on the causes of and remedies for unemployment.

One question he did not attempt to answer was hurled at him by a worker to the accompaniment of applause. It was:

"Don't you think that a gang of hobos could have done better with the tariff and immigration bills than did the administration which you infer is not responsible for the present condition of unemployment?"

Disposition to make speeches by the audience was so prevalent that the Rev. W. O. Waters several times was obliged to take prompt action to prevent a free for all debate.

ARMORY IN LINCOLN PARK  
DEPENDS ON PUBLIC VIEWS.  
Governor Dunne Invites All in  
Favor or Opposed to First Cavalry  
Plan to Write.

Within a few days Gov. E. F. Dunne will decide whether to permit the erection of an armory for the First Cavalry, I. N. G., in Lincoln Park.

The governor told THE TRIBUNE over the long distance telephone last night that he will make his decision solely on the verdict of public opinion. He asked that letters of approval or protest be sent direct to him at Springfield.

"I will act just as soon as I am convinced that the people are for or against the project, and I will act in accordance with the wishes of the majority," said Gov. Dunne.

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MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1915.

MATHEWS FINDS  
PLOT TO EMBROIL  
U.S. AND JAPAN

University of Chicago Dean Re-  
ports Foreign Enemies Try  
to Foment Strife.

SEES NO PERIL IN NIPPON.

COUNT OKUMA'S PEACE  
MESSAGE TO AMERICA.

COUNT OKUMA, wrote a letter to Dr. Shaler Mathews before the Chicagoans left Tokyo, saying he was encouraged to hope for the end of hostile agitation in the two countries after seeing with what sympathy the American educators were able to go over the situation.

Count Okuma's letter was given out by Dr. Mathews:

My Dear Mr. Mathews:

Now that you have met no small number of the representative men of Japan and have talked with them on their own ground, I trust you have found that there is in the bottom of their heart nothing but a feeling of genuine friendship toward America.

True, that they all feel chagrined at the unfortunate anti-Japanese agitation which of recent years has found expression in the press and council of certain sections of the United States. So far, however, that has not disturbed their implicit faith in the high sense of justice and the righteousness of the Christian people of America, from whose thought nothing is further than wounding the susceptibility of a friendly neighbor. On the contrary, thoughtful people of Japan feel it all the more imperative to cultivate a better interest with the American people, because they thought, whatever difficulties there may exist in the present relations of the two countries, these were largely due to a lack of such understanding between them.

Good Time at Dance Hall.

Former Congressman Gorman, candidate for city treasurer, led off the attack on those who opposed the election of Mr. Switzer.

Switzer isn't going to listen to these so-called reformers, these long haired men and short haired women who call themselves guardians of the public morals," he said. "He isn't going to prevent the young people from having a good time at dance halls Saturday nights; he isn't going to close the saloons on Sunday. He's going to let every man have a good time on Sunday as any other day."

"Barney" Grogan made three speeches. He was interrupted the first time by the entrance of Mr. Switzer, and later spoke again on matters he forgot to mention before.

Grogan and His Platform.

"I'm going to put the Eighteenth ward back on the map," said "Barney" bringing his fist down on the table with a whack. "If you'd had a man like Switzer a-sitting in the mayor's chair six years ago, where d'ye suppose the city had been? Why, right in the middle of this here town."

"If Switzer was mayor d'ye suppose every other store on Madison street would be empty?" Not on your life. I'm for the elevation of the business interests and the property interests and the individual interests of the ward and the interests of the labor class.

Findings of Obligation.

"It is the unanimous opinion of leading Japanese that Japan is under lasting obligation to America for what the United States has done for the empire. Japan has always been the staunch friend of America, and always means to be so; these men declare in perfect sincerity. "This has come to be the traditional policy of Japan, they say, and nothing else is ever to be done. They say, however, their honor is hurt by the legislation against them in California.

Findings of Impression.

"Dr. Guilek and myself had long conversations with many of the most representative men of Japan," he said. "Our purpose was to get the exact attitude of Japanese leaders and to disabuse them of the idea that America had the same fear of them that Congressman Hobson had of the Japanese."

The misimpression in Japan was due to a variety of causes. The major cause was that of the circulation of false news. This unfortunately is persistently widely spread. In Japan there is a desire to be a definite propaganda throughout the kingdom on the part of untrained nations.

Findings of Influence.

"From our conversations with representative Japanese men of affairs and officials we arrived at the firm conviction that there is some deliberate program behind the agitation. There is undoubtedly some sinister influence which sees a need in the United States against Japanese interests and sends it in exaggerated fashion to Japan. The propagandists have the object of weakening the peaceful actions of the countries."

Dr. Mathews said that the untrained and delusive propaganda was carried on in Japan with reference to events in Asia. After the return of Dr. Guilek to the United States from Honolulu, where he stopped off after leaving Japan, he and Dr. Mathews will publish a pamphlet dealing with the reasons for the mutual distrust which exists in the countries.

Danger of Being Misled.

"In regard to the China-Japanesee situation, the American people are in great danger of being misled by reports coming from Peking. These are colored, Count Okuma said, to produce friction and do not clearly cover the Japanese conversations with the Chinese government.

"Japan today is a generation and a half ahead of New England in 1860, financially, industrially, and agriculturally. It is destined to be the head of Asia. The empire is already friendly to the United States. How far we should be to allow any incident to undermine these pleasant relations! The anti-American spirit in Japan can only be regarded as a reflection of and-Japanese spirit in America."

High in Praise of U. S.

"All leading Japanese express highest admiration for the United States and the greatest confidence in the good will of the American government. The respect which the Japanese have for President Wilson and the present administration is remarkable. Secretary Bryan stands high in the regard of the Japanese.

"In Japan one would not see so much as a Japanese who was back at home fighting at the front. They are back at home and are working. There was one man trying to get a corps of volunteers to take the field in Europe. His efforts were disengaged, as the government reports to the contrary notwithstanding, is not eager to send any forces to the European center."

Dr. Mathews said that he told Japanese of reports that Japan was buying ships for naval stations on the coast of Mexico and that the Japanese government was interested in securing land holdings in positions threatening to the Panama canal. These were laughed at, and the information that Japan was trying to press the use of some of her military forces on the allies in the European war section so as to have a voice in the final peace negotiations.

We had an opportunity to discuss with Count Okuma the attitude regarding the Chinese question. We took up similar subjects with Baron Kato. We had interviews with twelve governors of prefectures. We traveled through Japan from

'FREE BEER' FILLS  
SWEITZER HALL;  
REFORM DECREED

"Barney" Grogan Tells "Flop  
House" Crowd Wide Open  
Town Is Coming.

ON WITH PUBLIC DANCES.



Spring.

GEE! DIS WEDDER  
IS FINE!

JUST LIKE PETS

THE season is upon us that turns the young man's fancy to thoughts amorous and father's pockets inside out when the spring millinery bills come rolling in. Even the bears in Lincoln park seemed to be aware of the advent of a new season yesterday. The spring virus seemed to be leaping through the veins of all other members of Cy De Vry's zoö both feathered and furred. Young Chicago was out on roller

skates and a hint of what we may expect on Easter morning was to be seen in the parks and along the boulevards wherever maidens gayly tripped. All the above pictures are guaranteed "real spring" for the happy season did not arrive until 9:30 o'clock and the staff photographer had not as yet bestirred himself at that early hour.

HITCH IN PLANS  
ON SOUTH SHORE

Ald. Little's Demand for  
Council Control of I. C.  
Work Brings Deadlock.

SERVANTS AGOG  
IN LAKE FOREST

Table Maid Says Meeker's  
Ex-Groom Got Her \$60,  
and Wooing Cooled.

Backstairs circles in Lake Forest received a jolt yesterday when Frank Adair, who used to be first assistant to Arthur Meeker's head coachman, was arrested on complaint made at the Chicago detective bureau by Agent Kallman, who is in the force of Thomas Barbour Brown, coffee merchant.

Adair, it appears, has fallen from his former high estate, and now drives a piebald truck for Armour & Co. More

than that, it is alleged he has failed to pay back \$60 borrowed from the Kallman girl, who is 18 years old and a Norwegian.

The girl, after waiting in vain for the money, went to the police with her story.

"It was about eight months ago I met Frank," she said. "He was out on the west side of the Meeker ponies when a friend introduced us. He called on me after that and proposed. Later he bought me a ring and I came to Chicago with him.

"When he lost his job I didn't see so much of him. Even so, he didn't marry me, as he had originally promised to marry me.

"At the suggestion of the police, the girl made an appointment with Adair. He met her at Dearborn and Madison streets and the detectives who had been following him, first while sweetheart arrested him. He insisted he had not given up his intention of marrying Agnes.

BAPTISTS TO KEEP PROPERTY  
IN BUSINESS DISTRICTS.

Second Church Votes to Continue  
Work at the Aiken Institute—  
Other Places Will Be Affected.

Baptists will not abandon their church property in business districts.

Members of the Second Baptist church, West Jackson boulevard and South Lincoln street, so decided yesterday when they reaffirmed an earlier vote not to abandon work at the old Second Baptist church, West Monroe and South Morgan streets, now known as Aiken institute.

"We are determined not to abandon the downtown church work," said the Rev. J. M. Dean, the pastor. "Our scheme for an endowment has been enlarged and we expect to co-operate with other downtown Baptist churches in raising funds which will enable all the churches to keep their fields."

Other Baptist churches, which it is understood, will profit by the general endowment plan which will soon be launched by the Baptist executive council are the Belden Avenue church, Belden avenue and North Halsted street; the First Baptist church, Thirty-first street and South Park avenue; the Emmanuel church, Twenty-third street and South Michigan avenue, and the Second church.

Carried Message of Good Will.

"We were sent to Japan primarily to carry a message of good will from the people of America to the corresponding people of Japan.

"Our trip from the United States to Mexico and then to Japan was a public visit. We were received by the Japanese officials and they desired us to go over the situation of Japanese-American affairs with them in perfect frankness.

"We had an opportunity to discuss with Count Okuma the attitude regarding the Chinese question. We took up similar subjects with Baron Kato. We had interviews with twelve governors of prefectures. We traveled through Japan from

AMATEUR ROBBER  
ADmits ALL ON  
CHANCE ARREST

Policeman Thought He  
Looked Funny; Gets  
Revolver.

HITCH IN PLANS  
ON SOUTH SHORE

Chapman F. Phillips  
Admits All on  
Chance Arrest



# BUSINESS, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL SECTION

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1915.

RANGE.

## EXPORTERS NOW TURN TO FLOUR

Available Wheat for Sale Scanty and Hard to Secure at Fair Figures.

## BIG CROP IN PROSPECT.

Report demand for wheat slowed down materially last week, and the foreign buyer shifted over to flour. This was the result of a necessity that might have been foreseen and was by many in the crop—several months ago, when the export sales of wheat were being made at an unheard of rate. It appears pretty well settled that America has sold her surplus and that further sales can only be made by encroaching closely on the danger line. That this encroachment will be made is more than likely.

The country contemplates the probability of a crop even more colossal than that of 1914, which in turn vastly outpaces the previous high record crop of 1913. An increase of 11 per cent in acreage with little of it abandoned and with a condition almost universally high, is in winter wheat showing for the beginning of the spring season. It is the popular view that America has a prospect of a billion bushel crop, basing it on the above showing and the known preparations in way of fall plowing, and otherwise in the spring wheat states.

**No Fear of Wheat Famine.**

Nothing is said of old crop and even a reduction almost to bare boards of stocks of four is therefore a condition having no exceptional terror for the United States for the end of the wheat year June 30 next. It is not surprising, therefore, that the difference between new and old crop futures should be enormous or that the old crop contract should fluctuate violently as important features affecting it are brought to light.

While the trade is keeping close watch as to the attempt to force the Dardanelles and release the surplus grain of Russia, it is nevertheless coming more and more under new crop influences. With peace and a billion bushel wheat crop there would be a reversal of form and a revision of prior views.

**Dealers Look for Little Change in Values—Cheese Steady—Poultry and Potatoes Higher.**

Market for butter and eggs at Chicago last week closed on a first basis, with eggs showing an advance of 14¢/dozen and butter unchanged. Cheese market was steady at a slight decline, while potato values were slightly lower and potatoes a trifle higher than a week ago.

From a political standpoint the most important "sleep" in the bill is found in section 16, giving the right to the power to rate separately any risk which, by reason of location, exposure, "or any other peculiarity," cannot be insured in any class. As no two risks are alike, it cannot be carried far enough, and as large risks differ widely in hazard, it will be easy to take any given risk out of its class and rate it separately.

The political possibilities of section 16 are thus eliminated. The public would have no check on official estimates of fire hazard.

**Foreigners Buy Discounted Futures.**

Foreigners buy discounted futures to the amount of \$100,000,000, and the demand for a lot of favorable development.

Home speculators have been a little fearful of the July delivery and have taken the big discount for the September.

It is almost a sure thing that old wheat will be scarce when July appears.

weather or other delays during that month might make an unpleasant position for a July short seller.

At its high point last Tuesday May 1st was at only 10¢/bushel below the highest of the year to date.

Cash wheat at the same time was about 10¢/bushel over May for the No. 2 hard red. July and September were much below their previous high points, having failed to rally with May. The May price covered a range last week of 9¢/bushel. May 1st was at only 10¢/bushel below the highest of the year to date.

Weather, Crop, Potato, Moving, and other factors have influenced the movement of potatoes from country points and surplus stock that had accumulated here has been well cleared. The market has shown some improvement, but further gains in values are expected.

**Corn Market Is Stubborn.**

Corn prices at the close of business Saturday were only 46¢/bushel lower than the close of the week before.

Bearish conditions prevailed most of the week and sentiment was overwhelmingly pessimistic at the last.

Duluth was offering corn steadily to the east at prices so low that the corn belt proper was entirely out of the running. About half of the stock in the market had been disposed of in the last two weeks, only about 1,000,000 bushels remain to be sold.

A strong demand is probable from the Canadian northwest as soon as the season for active farm operations begins.

Each company has its own classification system, and even if the commercial market is not likely to until oats seed are sown, there are no scarce that feeders will bring better prices than now quoted.

**Weather Curbs Potato Moving.**

Because of the weather, potato moving has been retarded by the movement of potatoes from country points and surplus stock that had accumulated here has been well cleared.

The market has shown some improvement, but further gains in values are expected.

**Measure Regarded Impracticable.**

The requirement laid on the companies by the insurance superintendent under the present law asked that the experience on about 600 classes of insurance be submitted by the Bethlehem company.

There for the company may be compelled to resubmit their records of all their business for fifty or seventy-five years.

Each company has its own classification system, and even if the commercial market is not likely to until oats seed are sown, there are no scarce that feeders will bring better prices than now quoted.

**Limits in Oats Seeding.**

Oats seedings have been delayed by cold weather and values have been helped some by liberal export sales during the week.

The export demand largely disappeared toward the last, speculative followers of it unloaded, and the market was at a standstill with values unquoted to 46¢/bushel, which was before the war started.

The Canadian government has been paying high prices for seed in order to make up to farmers the deficiencies caused by the commandeerings of supplies after the war started. There is a shortage of seed oats in the American Northwest.

At Chicago, Minneapolis, and a number of other large centers of commerce the position where any revival of the demand might force values higher is very unusually depressing factor might start liquidation by tired longs.

The market has begun to talk of Argentine imports.

**FIRE LIMITS BILL FIGHT UP IN COUNCIL TONIGHT.**

Ald. Thomas D. Nash and George Pretzel yesterday considered plans to checkmate the councilmen who have been blocking with the proposed ordinance extending the fire limits.

In the form approved by the building committee the ordinance increases the territory in which frame construction is prohibited by approximately twenty square miles. Ald. Stanley Kurn was sponsor for an amendment which adds a "proposed area" of twenty more square miles.

Ald. Nash probably will move to defer the amendment for one week. Ald. Pretzel said the consideration of the amendment would be likely to confuse the issues and might defeat the ordinance proper.

## BAROMETER OF THE WHEAT MARKET.

Diagram showing the daily changes during the last week in the closing price of Chicago May wheat, as published in "The Chicago Tribune."

Price per Bushel.

\$1.60

1.50

1.40

1.30

1.20

1.10

1.00

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## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Farm and Garden Help.  
SITUATION WTD.—EXP. GARDENER, 35 yrs. old, married, good cook, have thorough knowledge of shrubs, flowers, trees, etc. Address B 661, Lake Forest.

SITUATION WTD.—FIRST CLASS GARDENER, 14 yrs. exp., landscape architect, good cook, married; no children; best of references; sober and temperate. Address F 285.

SITUATION WTD.—COMPETENT EXP. English farmer, stockman, gardener, wants to live in country; will care for 200 acres; married; no children; best of references; sober and temperate. Address F 285.

SITUATION WTD.—ONE FARM; UNDERSTANDING, 20 yrs. exp., good cook, married; no children; good references; sober and temperate. Address F 285.

SITUATION WTD.—SINGLE GARDENER, 20 yrs. exp., good cook, married; no children; good references; sober and temperate. Address F 285.

SITUATION WTD.—YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OLD, wants to work evenings and Saturday afternoons; will do anything. Address F 535.

SITUATION WTD.—AS HERDSMEN; 2 strong young men; Islanders; understand sheep, cattle, horses, etc.; no children; no wife; makes \$1000 Michigan av.

SITUATION WTD.—GARDENER LIVES EXP. in all branches; green house; good cook; no wife; single; best of ref. Stephen Dukupi, 888 Roosevelt av., Winona.

SITUATION WTD.—GOOD GARDENER AND HOUSEKEEPER; 35 yrs. exp.; no children; good cook; no wife; good references. Address F 285.

SITUATION WTD.—EXPERIENCED EXP. houseman, gardener, and caretaker; wife, 20 yrs. old; house if required; ref. A. W. 285.

SITUATION WTD.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY; as butler and houseman; to take care of two young children; good cook; no wife; writes the English language well; ref. Mrs. C. C. 285.

SITUATION WTD.—YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE; man perfect butler; wife fine cook; house or outside; best refs. Address F 285.

SITUATION WTD.—AMERICAN COUPLE; young, good cook; good references; no children; good housekeeper; good cook; no wife; good references; ref. A. W. 285.

SITUATION WTD.—YOUNG MAN, EXP. 19 yrs. old, good cook; good references; ref. A. W. 285.

SITUATION WTD.—WALTER, FIRST CLASS, as butler; good cook; can tend bar. Address C 61, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—AS HERDSMAN; BY AN OLD MAN; 20 yrs. exp.; good cook; no wife; good worker. Address D 80, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—YOUNG MAN, 20 yrs. old; wants to work evenings; good cook; no wife; good references; after 8:30. Address D 458, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—MARRIED MAN OF 50; good cook; good housekeeper; like position of any kind. Address W. M. Vahl, 210 Park av.

SITUATION WTD.—BY JAPANESE YOUNG MAN; good general housework; experienced gardener; desires small family and small salary in Chicago; good references; ref. C. O. 285.

SITUATION WTD.—REINDED YOUNG MAN; advance college graduate; to take whole charge of business; apartment. Address E 83, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—HOUSEKEEPER; FROM Nashville, Tenn.; experienced; married; Address D 173, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—WALTER, FIRST CLASS, as butler; good cook; can tend bar. Address C 61, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—AS HERDSMAN; BY AN OLD MAN; 20 yrs. exp.; good cook; no wife; good worker. Address D 80, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE; man perfect butler; wife fine cook; house or outside; best refs. Address F 285.

SITUATION WTD.—AMERICAN COUPLE; young, good cook; good references; no children; good housekeeper; good cook; no wife; good references; ref. A. W. 285.

SITUATION WTD.—YOUNG MAN, EXP. 19 yrs. old, good cook; good references; ref. A. W. 285.

SITUATION WTD.—WALTER, RELIABLE, 20 yrs. old; good cook; good references; ref. A. W. 285.

SITUATION WTD.—WILL, JAPANESE, LOOKING FOR COOK; good cook; ref. A. W. 285.

SITUATION WTD.—AS ELDERLY MAN; good; anything; American; good worker. Address C 61, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—OILED CUT YOUNG MAN, collecting for magazines or in company, good cook; good references; ref. A. W. 285.

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SITUATION WTD.—YOUNG MAN; EXP. 19 yrs. old; good cook; good references; ref. A. W. 285.

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SITUATION WTD.—YOUNG MAN; EXP. 19 yrs. old;







